

# ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

VOLUME X.—NUMBER 5.  
WHOLE NUMBER 473.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.  
SINGLE COPIES, FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office No. 39 Park Row.  
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

## THE ARMY.

### WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

#### ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending September 2, 1872.

Tuesday, September 3.

The superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, the following detachments of recruits: Thirty to Oxford, Mississippi, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Company I, Sixth Cavalry, for assignment to his company. One blacksmith, one trumpeter, and twenty-five recruits to Meridian, Mississippi, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Company K, Sixth Cavalry, for assignment to his company.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, the following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are hereby made: Assistant Surgeon Peter Moffatt is relieved from duty at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment; Assistant Surgeon W. H. Gardner is relieved from duty in the Department of the East, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Missouri for assignment; Assistant Surgeon R. S. Vickery, Assistant Surgeon A. Delany are relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to New York city, reporting by letter upon their arrival there to the Surgeon-General.

The resignation of Chaplain D. Eglinton Barr, Twenty-fifth Infantry, has been accepted by the President, to take effect September 2, 1872.

The superintendent General Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, the following detachments of recruits: Thirty to Fort Monroe, Virginia, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer Artillery School for assignment to Batteries G, First; K, Second; A, Third; I, Fourth, and C, Fifth Artillery. One hundred to Fort Snelling, Minnesota, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Department of Dakota for assignment to the Twentieth Infantry. One hundred via Sioux City, Iowa, to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to the Twenty-second Infantry. The two detachments last mentioned will be sent together from Fort Columbus.

Wednesday, September 4.

Discharged.—Private George W. Bradeen, U. S. Military Academy detachment of cavalry; Privates Edward F. Wittler and Harry J. Sharp, general service U. S. Army; Privates Henry C. Brownlee and August C. Stremmel, general service U. S. Army; Private George W. Wood, Company M, First Cavalry.

As soon as existing requisitions have been filled, the superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service will cause to be prepared and forwarded, under proper charge, two hundred recruits to Benicia Barracks, California, where they will be reported, upon arrival, to the commanding general Military Division of the Pacific for assignment to the First Cavalry.

Second Lieutenant G. von Blücher, Twenty-second Infantry, will report by letter to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to conduct a detachment of recruits to be sent from Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, to his regiment. On completion of this duty, Lieutenant von Blücher will join his proper station.

The commanding general Department of Texas will grant a furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Private Michael Gleason, Company A, Nineteenth Infantry, now serving with his command.

Thursday, September 5.

On the recommendation of the Chief of Engineers, Second Lieutenant A. H. Payson, Corps of Engineers, will proceed to Willett's Point, New York, and report to Major H. L. Abbot, Corps of Engineers, commanding, for duty with the Battalion of Engineers.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant B. H. Hodgson, Seventh Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 164, August 3, 1872, from Headquarters Department of the South, is extended thirty days.

So much of Special Orders No. 190, August 16, 1872, from this office, as transfers First Lieutenant Thomas Ward, First Artillery, from Light Battery K to Battery A, of that regiment to take effect October 1, 1872, is hereby amended to make said transfer take effect September 1, 1872.

Discharged.—Private Thomas Lee, Mounted Service U. S. Army.

Friday, September 6.

Paragraph 13, Special Orders No. 526, December 21, 1867, from this office, stopping from the pay of Captain H. W. Closson, First Artillery, the sum of thirty-two dollars and forty-two cents, the amount of expenses incurred in the enlistment of Thomas C. Maddocks, a rejected recruit, is hereby revoked.

Discharged.—Private Joseph W. Whalen, alias George C. Trevillyan, Company D, Third Cavalry.

The following changes in the stations of officers assigned to the charge of disbursing offices under War Department General Orders No. 79, of 1872, are announced: Major Albion P. Howe, Fourth Artillery, from Nashville, Tennessee, to Louisville, Kentucky; Major Robert S. La Motte, Thirteenth Infantry, from Nashville, Kentucky, to Nashville, Tennessee. The officers concerned will join their proper stations accordingly under existing instructions.

[No Special Orders were issued on Saturday, Sept. 7, 1872.]

Monday, September 9.

Discharged.—Second Class Private Michael Daley, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

So much of Special Orders No. 120, Paragraph 1, May 24, 1872, from this office, as directs that Private Frank Case, Company D, Ninth Infantry, be released from confinement and discharged the service of the United States, is hereby revoked.

Leave of absence for ten months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Second Lieutenant Sydney W. Taylor, Fourth Artillery.

#### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Companies B and F, Tenth Infantry, from Ringgold Barracks, Tex., to Fort McKavitt, Tex.  
Company G, Twelfth Infantry, from Camp Mojave, A. T., to Angel Island, Cal.  
Company H, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Fort Totten, D. T.  
Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Rice, D. T., to Otter Crossing, A. T.  
Company D, Twentieth Infantry, from Fort Cross, D. T., to Fort Rice, D. T.  
Headquarters Twenty-fourth Infantry, from McKavitt, Tex., to Fort Brown, Tex.

#### PAY DEPARTMENT.

Colonel Benjamin Alvord, Paymaster-General.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, September 9, 1872.

Circular No. 92.

Circular No. 91, from this office is hereby rescinded, and the following decision of the War Department announced, with the concurrence of the Second Comptroller:

Under the 2d Section of the Act of May 15, 1872, establishing a system of deposits, "when by a succession of instalments the deposits of a soldier amount to fifty dollars, interest should commence from the date they reach that figure," if deposited more than six months before discharge.

The War Department, under date of Sept. 5, 1872, also decides that "every sum, whether large or small, which is deposited after the amount of a soldier's deposits once reaches fifty dollars, should carry interest from the date of the deposit."

BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-General, U. S. A.

WASHINGTON, September 10, 1872.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Will you please publish the accompanying letter from General Flint, showing the working of the old deposit system?

When faithfully carried out by the aid and encouragement of the company commanders, as in the case of the Fourth Infantry, the system did not fail to place the company on a higher level, to make the men more contented, to elevate their tone, and to prevent desertion. It also served to make "pay-day" a quiet and harmless occasion in a garrison. These are important results to attain, and I believe they will be attained just in proportion as the system of deposit is made more and more universal among the soldiers of a company.

The Secretary of War in his annual report recommended to Congress a restoration of the system abolished (unwittingly) by random legislation of Congress of July 12, 1870. Accordingly the act of May 15, 1872, was passed, which provides that "for any sum of not less than fifty dollars so deposited for the period of six months or longer, the soldier on his final discharge shall be paid interest at the rate of four per centum per annum."

By a decision of the 5th of September, 1872, the War Department has decided that "every sum whether large or small, which is deposited after the amount of a soldier's deposit once reaches fifty dollars, should carry interest from the date of deposit."

Thus soldiers will have every stimulus to make deposits however small. The law for increase of pay and the law authorizing deposits must have an important influence to ameliorate the condition of the rank and file of the Army. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,  
BENJ. ALVORD, Paymaster-General U. S. Army.

HEADQUARTERS FOURTH INFANTRY, FRANK-  
FORT, KY., November 20, 1871.

Major B. Alvord, U. S. Army, Chief Paymaster Department of the Platte, Omaha, Neb.

SIR: Your communication of the 2d inst., in reference to the system of deposits by enlisted men of the Army, has been received.

I am really gratified to learn that an effort will be made to restore, if possible, a system so beneficial in its workings to the soldier and the service. It was a most convenient and safe arrangement for our men to save their earnings, and one that they very generally availed themselves of in the Fourth Infantry. As a consequence there was very little dissipation or disorderly conduct after "pay-day" at the posts occupied by my regiment

—Forts Laramie, Fetterman, and Sanders. This was a very noticeable fact, showing that, in the Fourth Infantry at least, the system operated most favorably, and I deeply regretted its discontinuance. The soldier felt that his money thus deposited was perfectly safe, and it was an inducement to save it.

Many men at my post, Fort Laramie, deposited from first to last several hundred dollars, and one of them I now recollect had over one thousand dollars which he brought to me after receiving it back from the paymaster with request that I would take care of it for him.

Such deposits tended to insure general good conduct and to prevent desertion. The principle is clearly recognized by the Government in the regulation for "retained pay."

Sincerely hoping that such an admirable system may be restored to the Army, I remain, yours very respectfully,

F. F. FLINT, Colonel Fourth Infantry, Commanding.

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Chief of Engineers.

The following memorandum of orders, circulars and instructions, relating to the Corps of Engineers, issued or received during the month of August 1872, is in addition to those already published in Abstract of General Orders, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office:

Major Merrill—Instructed to make detailed examination or survey of harbor of Mount Vernon, Indiana. July 19.

Major Gillespie—Assigned to survey river St. Mary's in Ohio and Indiana. July 20.

First Lieutenant Weedon—Permitted to delay thirty days in reporting at San Francisco. July 24.

Captain Handbury—Appointed captain to date from September 5, 1871, vice Gillespie, promoted. Aug. 2.

Captain Post—Appointed captain to date from October 10, 1871, vice Suter, promoted. August 2.

First Lieutenant Greene—To take temporary station in New York city. S. O. No. 94, H. Q. C. of E., Aug. 6.

Captain Danrell—Instructed to report to Major Abbot, Willett's Point, N. Y., for temporary duty. S. O. No. 100, par. 3, H. Q. C. of E., August 19.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Little Rock, Ark.—A General Court-martial met at Little Rock, Arkansas, September 12. Detail for the court: Major Geo. L. Febiger, paymaster U. S. Army; Captains Howard E. Stansbury, Nineteenth Infantry; Arthur W. Adyn, Sixteenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Thomas B. Robinson, Nineteenth Infantry; Second Lieutenants William M. Williams, Alexander McC. Guard, Nineteenth Infantry. Assistant Surgeon James P. Kimball, U. S. Army, judge-advocate.

Baton Rouge, La.—A General Court-martial met at Baton Rouge, La., September 16. Detail for the court: Colonel Charles H. Smith, Captain James H. Bradford, First Lieutenants John Harold, Oliver Wetmore, Jr., Richard Vance, Second Lieutenants Warren R. Dunton, George H. Cook, Nineteenth Infantry. First Lieutenant Charles King, Fifth Cavalry, aide-de-camp, judge-advocate.

Payment of Troops.—Major George L. Febiger, chief paymaster of the department, September 2 was directed to pay the troops on the rolls of August 31, 1872, at McComb City, Jackson, Oxford, Holly Springs, Miss., Little Rock, Ark., Aberdeen and Meridian, Miss., Baton Rouge, La., and East Pascagoula, Miss. Major William H. Johnson, paymaster U. S. Army, at the same time was directed to pay the troops to August 31, at Fort Jefferson, and Barrancas Barracks, Florida.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Surgeon James Simons, medical director of the department September 2.

Assistant Surgeon G. M. Sternberg, U. S. Army, Sept. 2 was assigned to temporary duty in New Orleans, La., in charge of the medical director's office during the absence of the medical director.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdqrs Chicago, Ill.

#### DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

A NEWSPAPER despatch from Jamestown, Northern Pacific Railroad Crossing, September 7, 1872, is to the following effect: "D. C. Linsley, assistant to the chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, accompanied by Major Kellogg, of General Sheridan's staff, passed through here this evening on the way to the East. These gentlemen left the surveying expedition at the mouth of the Powder River on the 18th ultimo. The party was three times attacked by hostile Indians while en route to the point of destination, but the enemy was repulsed by General Stanley's forces, each time without loss to any part of the expeditionary corps. They also report that the Indians declare they will fight the expedition to the death if they attempt to return East. Thirty days more of supplies are to leave the Missouri river crossing immediately, escorted by three companies of infantry. Indians are seen daily around Forts Rice and McKeen. They all have assumed a decidedly hostile attitude."

A special despatch from Sioux City adds that part of the band of Indians who were engaged in the fight with Major Baker's forces in the Yellowstone Valley, came into the Cheyenne Agency and reported that the



fight was very severe, and that the troops had lost heavily, over forty being killed and wounded, while the Indian loss was only eleven. They report that Baker is so badly crippled that he is obliged to return to Fort Ellis without having accomplished the object of his expedition. General Stanley sent a detachment back to Fort Rice a few days since for supplies. They report that just prior to their departure Sitting Bull sent in a flag of truce and asked for a parley with General Stanley, which was granted. At the interview Sitting Bull declared that if General Stanley did not turn back at once he would give him plenty of fight before he got back to the Missouri river. It is estimated that there are now in the Yellowstone Valley from 15,000 to 20,000 hostile warriors, and serious trouble is apprehended. Many of these Indians are Cheyennes and Arapahoes, from the Platte Valley, with a large band of Ogallala Sioux. We are unable to determine as to the truth of these statements.

A DESPATCH from the crossing of James River, Jamestown, D. T., September 11, 1872, says: "General Sheridan, accompanied by Lieutenant Grant and members of the staff, arrived here this morning from the end of the Northern Pacific Railroad track, en route for the Missouri river crossing. The Lieutenant-General is on a tour of inspection, and visits the new military posts which are being built in this department. He leaves for Fort McKean to-morrow morning, and goes down the Missouri river, returning by the way of Sioux City."

Acting Assistant Surgeon W. C. W. Glezier, U. S. Army, August 26 was ordered to report to the commanding officer of Fort Abercrombie, D. T., for temporary duty.

Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army, medical director of the Department, August 31 was ordered to Fort Ripley, Minn., to make a thorough inspection of that post with reference to its sanitary condition, and the efficiency of the Hospital Department.

**Sixth Infantry.**—A despatch from Edwinton, D. T., Missouri river Crossing, Northern Pacific Railroad, August 30, 1872, says: "Two half-breed Aricksee Indian scouts who were riding in advance of and belonging to a small mail party en route for Fort Rice, from the new fort opposite here on the west bank of the river, were attacked and after a sharp fight were overpowered, killed, and horribly mutilated by the Sioux on the 28th inst. The Aricksees are a remnant of the Pawnee tribe, between whom and the Sioux a feud of long standing has existed. The attacking party are supposed to belong to the Grand River Agency. Fort McKean, named after one of General Hancock's staff officers, is rapidly being built on a site 200 feet above the river, commanding an extensive view in all directions, being plainly visible fifteen or twenty miles east on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad. It is commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Huston, Sixth Infantry."

**Twentieth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days August 25 was granted Major J. E. Yard, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of ten days.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major Rodney Smith, paymaster U. S. Army, August 26 was directed to make payments to August 31, 1872, of the troops stationed in the District of Minnesota, comprising the garrisons of Forts Snelling, Ripley, Abercrombie, Wadsworth, Ransom, Cross, Camp Sykes, and Forts Totten and Pembina.

**Twenty-second Infantry.**—First Lieutenant Mott Hooton, Company F, at Fort Sully, D. T., has been promoted captain, August 5, 1872, vice Cram, deceased, which carries him to Company K, at Fort Randall, D. T.; and Second Lieutenant C. C. Cusick, Company K, at Fort Randall, D. T., same date was promoted first lieutenant, vice Hooton, promoted, which carries him to Company F, at Fort Sully, D. T.

**Seventeenth Infantry.**—Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Lieutenant-Colonel W. P. Carlin September 1. From the military station, Cheyenne Agency, August 26, 1872, Captain John H. Donovan, U. S. Army, writes us as follows: "I have the honor to inform you that in the issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of August 18, 1872, wherein is published the General Court-martial Orders, in my case an erroneous statement appears in said order, to wit, that 'the court found the accused guilty of the first charge, and of the specification excepting only technical phrases, etc.' As appears in General Court-martial Orders No. 44, dated headquarters Department of Dakota, St. Paul, Minnesota, July 10, 1871, the findings of the court in my case are as follows, namely: 'The court having maturely, etc., finds the accused Captain John H. Donovan, Seventeenth Infantry, as follows: Charge 1st, Of the specification 'Guilty except the words "false and" of the excepted words, not guilty.' Of the charge, 'Not guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.'"

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

**Brigadier-General John Pope:** Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Missouri for an extension of twenty days, has been granted Assistant Surgeon S. G. Cowdrey, U. S. Army, to take effect at such time during October, 1872, as, in the opinion of his post commander, his services can be spared.

**Sixth Cavalry.**—Major A. K. Arnold and Captain J. Kerin August 31 were relieved from duty as members of the General Court-martial convened at the camp of the Sixth U. S. Cavalry, near Fort Hays, Kansas, and Captain Sheldon Sturgeon and First Lieutenant Charles G. Gordon were detailed in their stead.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

**Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord,** Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Major Alexander J. Perry, quartermaster U. S. Army, Sept. 2.

Captain William T. Howell, assistant quartermaster, September 4 was assigned to duty at Fort Laramie.

At his own request, Acting Assistant Surgeon John N. Coonan, U. S. Army, August 30 was relieved from duty at Fort McPherson, Neb., and his contract annulled.

**Third Cavalry.**—Upon their return to Camp Douglas, Companies C and L August 29 were ordered to be relieved from further duty in the District of Utah, and were ordered to Fort D. A. Russell.

Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to apply for an extension of thirty days, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel C. Grover September 3.

**Second Cavalry.**—Upon its return to Camp Douglas, Company A August 29 was ordered to be relieved from further duty in the District of Utah, and to proceed to Fort Fred Steele.

Upon the transfer of the headquarters, Second Cavalry, from Omaha Barracks, Lieutenant-Colonel A. G. Brackett, Second Cavalry, will take post at Fort Bridger. Company B, Second Cavalry, has been ordered from duty at Camp Stambaugh to Fort Bridger. Upon the departure of Company B from Camp Stambaugh, Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, will be relieved from duty at that station, and will report in person to the commanding officer of Omaha Barracks for duty at that post.

**Eighth Infantry.**—The following General Orders were issued from this Department:

HEADQUARTERS EIGHTH INFANTRY,  
OMAHA, NEB., August 22, 1872.

General Orders No. 89.

The commanding officer announces, with feelings of the deepest sorrow, the death of Captain and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John F. Ritter, of the Eighth regiment of Infantry, at Catskill, N. Y., on the 1st inst., while on sick leave of absence.

This officer was born in Pennsylvania, and entered the service of the United States, from the Military Academy, in 1856. He commanded a brigade of Cavalry during the rebellion against the United States, and was twice brevetted in the U. S. Army for his services in the field.

Distinguished in his profession, he received deserved honors from his country, in whose cause he had been a devoted servant. For his high social qualities, and goodness of heart, he won the greatest respect and esteem. Bearing through life an irreproachable character, we mourn him in death as a brother lost, whose place in our hearts cannot well be filled. The interest and sympathy awakened by his loss have not been lessened by the contemplation of his separation from his regiment when stricken by disease, and death was close at hand.

The usual badge of mourning will be worn by officers of the regiment for thirty days.

By command of Colonel J. V. Bomford.

THOMAS WILHELM,

First Lieutenant and Adjutant Eighth Infantry.

**Ninth Infantry.**—The colonel of the Ninth Infantry, with regimental headquarters, staff and band, now at Fort D. A. Russell, September 4 was directed to take post at Omaha Barracks by the 20th inst. Upon the arrival of this officer at Omaha Barracks, the colonel of the Second Cavalry, with regimental headquarters, staff and band, will proceed to Fort Sanders, and there take post.

#### DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

**Brigadier-General C. C. Augur:** Headquarters San Antonio, Texas.

**Twenty-third Infantry.**—The weekly Oregonian reports that "the case of James Barclay v. Captain G. A. Goodale in the United States Circuit Court has resulted in a verdict of one dollar damages in favor of the plaintiff, substantially vindicating Captain Goodale. The action was brought for damages for an alleged illegal arrest and confinement at Fort Klamath for twenty-nine days. The defendant admitted the arrest and confinement for thirteen days, alleged that he turned over the post and prisoner to Major Jackson, a superior officer, after thirteen days, and justified the arrest and confinement upon the ground that the plaintiff had introduced liquor into an Indian country near his post. The plaintiff's counsel contended that the place where the plaintiff had his liquor was not an Indian country, nor did he attempt to introduce liquor into an Indian country, and that if the facts were otherwise the captain had no right to detain the prisoner more than five days under the laws of the United States, but that it was his duty to turn the prisoner over to the United States marshal within that time. The defendant's counsel contended that the law was directory and subordinate to the general interests of the service, and justified the detention after five days upon the ground that the marshal was at Portland and had no deputy at that time nearer, and that there was no other commissioned officer at the post; that he was prohibited by the articles of war from leaving, and that the number and condition of the command did not permit the sending of a squad with a non-commissioned officer; and that this condition was brought on and aggravated by the introduction of liquor into the post and among the Indians by the plaintiff. The court charged the jury, substantially, that an Indian country in Oregon could only be within the limits of an Indian reservation; and that such reservation might be both a military reserve and Indian reservation at the same time; and that the law of Congress did not permit an officer to confine a prisoner more than five days without starting with him to deliver him up to the civil authorities for trial, and that the law was peremptory and not directory. The prisoner must be moved or discharged within that time. After a short absence the jury returned a verdict of one dollar for the plaintiff. The verdict must have been upon the ground that under the laws, the eight days' detention was illegal, but that the arrest was justifiable and that there was no malice on the part of Captain Goodale in any of his proceedings."

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

**Major-General Geo. G. Meade:** Headquarters, Philadelphia.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

**Brig.-Gen. I. McDowell:** Headquarters, cor. Greene and Houston sts., N. Y.

The following officers were registered at headquarters

Department of the East for the week ending September 11, 1872: Brigadier-General A. H. Terry, U. S. Army; Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Perry, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant H. E. Tuthill, First Cavalry; Colonel L. C. Easton, Quartermaster's Department; Captain G. W. Bradley, assistant quartermaster; Captain J. B. Vande Wiele, Tenth Cavalry; Surgeon D. D. Peters, U. S. Army; Captain S. M. Whitside, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant R. W. Hoyt, Eleventh Infantry; Major William Hays, Fifth Artillery.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Captain Richard Loder in paragraph 3, Special Orders No. 107, headquarters Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Va., August 29, 1872, was extended three days September 4.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Independence, Mass., September 9, with the following detail from the Fifth Artillery: Major William Hays, Surgeon Warren Webster, U. S. Army; Captain D. H. Kinzie, First Lieutenant G. W. Crabb, Second Lieutenants G. N. Whistler and G. E. Sage. First Lieutenant John McClellan, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Sullivan, Me., September 10, with the following detail from the Fifth Artillery: Major G. P. Andrews, Captain E. C. Bainbridge, First Lieutenants G. V. Wier, O. E. Wood, and W. B. McCallum. First Lieutenant Charles Morris, Fifth Artillery, judge-advocate.

**Fifth Artillery.**—Major Truman Seymour September 9 was detailed a member of the General Court-martial ordered to convene at Fort Sullivan, Me., vice First Lieutenant G. V. Wier, Fifth Artillery, relieved.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Captain F. L. Guenther September 5.

**First Artillery.**—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., September 10, with the following detail from the First Artillery: Colonel Israel Vogdes, Captains H. W. Closson and A. M. Randol, First Lieutenants R. M. Hall (R. Q. M.), E. D. Wheeler, and F. C. Nichols, and Second Lieutenant W. P. Van Ness. First Lieutenant J. W. Dillenback, judge-advocate.

**Fort Trumbull.**—Surgeon A. B. Hasson, U. S. Army, was ordered September 8 to proceed to Fort Trumbull, Conn., and report to the commanding officer for duty as post surgeon, relieving Assistant Surgeon D. L. Huntington, who will thereupon repair to New York city, and report in person at headquarters Department of the East.

**Fort Columbus, N. Y. H.**—A General Court-martial was appointed September 5 to meet at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., September 9. Detail for the court: Major M. M. Blunt, Fourteenth Infantry; Captain F. E. Taylor, First Artillery; First Lieutenant A. W. Hoffman, Tenth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles Keller, Second Infantry; First Lieutenant I. T. Webster, First Artillery; Second Lieutenant O. L. Wieting, Twenty-third Infantry. First Lieutenant A. E. Miltimore, First Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

**Fourth Artillery.**—A General Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort McHenry, Md., September 9, for the trial of Second Class Private William Burrows, Ordnance Detachment, and such other persons as may be brought before it by authority from these headquarters. Detail for the court: Captain H. C. Hasbrouck, First Lieutenant J. B. Hazelton, and Second Lieutenants H. M. Jones, John Simpson, and E. S. Chapin, Fourth Artillery. First Lieutenant J. W. Roder, adjutant Fourth Artillery, is appointed judge-advocate.

#### DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

**Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke:** Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

Assistant Surgeon Carlos Carvalho, September 5 was assigned to duty at Fort Gratiot, Michigan, relieving Acting Assistant Surgeon H. R. Mills, whose contract was annulled.

**First Infantry.**—September 6, John B. Graft, a private of Company B, First Infantry, stationed at Fort Wayne, committed suicide at the barracks by shooting himself in the head. His brains were scattered in every direction, death ensuing instantly. Disappointment in love is assigned as the cause of the rash deed. An inquest was held and the jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the facts. The leave of absence for seven days granted First Lieutenant Robert G. Heiner, First Infantry, in S. O. No. 69, c. s., headquarters Fort Wayne, Michigan, September 2 was extended twelve days.

**Payment of Troops.**—Paymaster H. C. Pratt, chief paymaster of the Department, September 2 was ordered to pay the troops at Forts Mackinac and Brady, Michigan.

Paymaster V. C. Hanna September 5 was directed to pay the troops at the posts of Forts Gratiot and Wayne, Michigan; Indianapolis Arsenal, Indiana; and Columbus Arsenal, Ohio.

#### MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

**Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield:** Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following named officers reported at these Headquarters during the week ending Sept. 3, 1872, viz: First Lieutenants Jno. H. Weeden, Corps of Engineers; T. F. Wright, Twelfth Infantry; T. F. Riley, Twenty-first Infantry; Second Lieutenant M. Kraszynski, Twelfth Infantry.

**Payment of Troops.**—Major James H. Nelson, paymaster U. S. Army, August 20 was directed to pay the troops at posts in Northern Arizona to August 31, 1872, after which duty to take post at Prescott, A. T.

#### DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

The following officers, according to Roster published August 28, are serving in this department:

Department Staff.—Major Samuel Breck, Assistant Adjutant-General, Acting Signal Officer, and Mustering and Disbursing Officer at San Francisco; Major Herbert



P. Curtis, Judge-Advocate Department of California; Lt-Colonel A. R. Eddy, Deputy Quartermaster-General, Chief Quartermaster Department of California and Depot Quartermaster of San Francisco Depot, and Acting Chief Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific; Captain M. P. Small, Chief Commissary Department of California and Depot, Commissary for San Francisco Depot; Surgeon C. McCormick, Medical Director Department of California and Attending Surgeon for the Post; Major Samuel Woods, Chief Paymaster Department of California, and making payments to officers, on Treasury Certificates, etc.

## POSTS.

Guard at Quartermaster Depot, Yerba Buena Island, Cal.—Major John C. Tidball, Second Artillery, commanding guard; Acting Assistant Surgeon Levi H. Patty.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal.—Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. French, commanding Post, Second Artillery, and Artillery Posts in S. F. Harbor. First Lieutenant J. H. Calef, Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant J. H. Lord, Regimental Q. M. & A. C. S.; Captain Joseph G. Ramsey, First Lieutenant James E. Wilson, First Lieutenant John McGillvray, Second Lieutenant Medore Crawford, Second Lieutenant William Stanton, Captain E. B. Williston, First Lieutenant R. G. Howell, First Lieutenant Louis V. Caziare, Captain Carle A. Woodruff, First Lieutenant Thomas D. Maurice, Second Lieutenant Eugene O. Fehet, Captain F. B. Hamilton, First Lieutenant George Mitchell, First Lieutenant A. C. Taylor, Second Lieutenant D. A. Lyle, Assistant Surgeon Thomas McMillin, Chaplain Daniel Kendig, First Lieutenant E. T. C. Richmond, Second Artillery, Battery H; Acting Assistant Surgeon George Chismore, Acting Assistant Surgeon John E. Tallon.

Point San José, Cal.—Captain E. R. Platt, First Lieutenant W. P. Vose, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; First Lieutenant Eli Huggins, Second Lieutenant A. D. Schenck, Second Lieutenant Nathaniel Wolfe, Assistant Surgeon Edwin Bentley.

Angel Island, Cal.—Colonel O. B. Wilcox, First Lieutenant J. M. Norvell, Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant David J. Craigie, Regimental Q. M. & A. C. S.; Chaplain J. O. Raynor, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. L. Newlands.

Alcatraz Island, Cal.—Captain James M. Robertson, First Lieutenant J. E. Eastman, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; First Lieutenant T. T. Thornburgh, Second Lieutenant B. M. Cobb, Captain John I. Rodgers, First Lieutenant Joseph C. Breckenridge, First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Second Lieutenant C. O. Howard, Second Lieutenant Henry A. Reed, Assistant Surgeon T. F. Azpell. Benicia Barracks, Cal.—Colonel A. C. Gillem, Lieutenant-Colonel W. L. Elliott, Second Lieutenant James Rookwell, Jr., Regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenant Edward Hunter, Regimental Q. M. & A. C. S.; Surgeon J. C. Bailey, Captain Thomas S. Dunn, Twenty-first Infantry, Company D; First Lieutenant Royal E. Whitman, Third Cavalry.

Camp Independence, Cal.—Captain H. C. Egbert, First Lieutenant W. E. Dove, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant H. L. Haskell, Assistant Surgeon C. B. White.

Camp Bidwell, Cal.—Captain R. F. Bernard, First Lieutenant Wm. H. Winters, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant John G. Kyle, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Patterson.

Camp Wright, Cal.—Captain R. F. Woodruff, First Lieutenant James Halloran, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Second Lieutenant J. H. Hurst, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. T. Pindell.

Camp Halleck, Nev.—Captain James Biddle, First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, Second Lieutenant Geo. R. Bacon, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Captain May H. Stacey, First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Second Lieutenant L. A. Nesmith, Acting Assistant Surgeon C. B. Brierly.

Camp Gaston, Cal.—Lieutenant Colonel A. D. Nelson, Twelfth Infantry, commanding Post; Captain Richard C. Parker, First Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, Second Lieutenant G. W. Kingsbury, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Captain C. S. Tripler, First Lieutenant Hugh G. Brown, Second Lieutenant Robert G. Rutherford, Chaplain Dudley Chase, Acting Assistant Surgeon A. Farnsworth, Acting Assistant Surgeon George H. Benjamin.

Camp McDermitt, Nev.—Captain Henry Wagner, First Lieutenant A. G. Forse, Second Lieutenant Thomas T. Knox, A. A. Q. M. & A. C. S.; Acting Assistant Surgeon W. H. Corbusier.

Fort Hall, Idaho.—Captain James E. Putnam, First Lieutenant James G. King, Second Lieutenant George S. Wilson, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry G. Manzey.

Officers belonging to the Department of California on duty in San Francisco, Cal., not otherwise accounted for: Captain Gilbert C. Smith, Acting Chief Quartermaster Department of California, Depot Quartermaster Military Division of the Pacific, and Disbursing Quartermaster District of California and Depot of San Francisco; Major T. H. Halsey, Paymaster U. S. Army; Major C. W. Wingard, Paymaster U. S. Army; Major Brantz Moyer, Paymaster U. S. Army; office 703 Market street. Captain George K. Brady, Twenty-third Infantry, Commanding Provost Guard at San Francisco, office 313 Kearny street.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Brigadier-General E. R. S. Canby; Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Major George P. Ihrie, paymaster, August 22 was assigned to the Portland station, reporting for duty to the chief paymaster of the department.

Captain Henry W. Jones, assistant quartermaster, August 27 was ordered with one clerk to proceed to Port Townsend and Camp San Juan Island, and carry out the instructions to be given by the department commander.

Leave of absence for thirty days to go beyond the limits of the department, August 28 was granted to

Chaplain C. L. Hequembourg, U. S. Army, with permission to apply at headquarters Military Division of the Pacific for an extension of thirty days.

*Twenty-first Infantry.*—The commanding officer, Fort Vancouver, August 28 was directed to send to Fort Lapwai, in charge of First Lieutenant George W. Evans, adjutant Twenty-first Infantry, all enlisted men at his post belonging to the garrisons of Forts Lapwai and Colville.

*Assignment of Paymasters.*—The following assignment of paymasters is made for the payment of troops to include the muster of August 31: Major David Taggart, Forts Lapwai and Colville; Major George P. Ihrie, Camp San Juan Island and Sitka; Major John S. Walker, Vancouver Arsenal, and Forts Vancouver, Stevens, Cape Disappointment and Boise; Major V. S. Eggleston, Fort Klamath, and Camps Bidwell, Harney and Warner.

## GENERAL SHERMAN IN ENGLAND.

(From the London Telegraph, August 12.)

It was upon the 24th of May, 1865, that the broad expanse of Pennsylvania avenue, in Washington, witnessed such an exhibition of martial strength as, for the sake of our transatlantic kinsmen, we sincerely hope it may never witness again. On the previous day the Federal Army of the Potomac, numbering some 85,000 soldiers, filed in long and stately array through the streets of Washington City, from the Capitol to the White House. At its head rode General Meade, the hero of Gettysburg; and upon the platform erected in front of the Presidential mansion stood President Andrew Johnson and Lieutenant-General Grant, the conqueror of Lee. Behind and around these two central figures were grouped the Judges of the Supreme Court, the heads of governmental bureaus, and the State officials of the Great Republic. Followed by 150,000 sunburnt and toil-worn warriors, General Sherman rode proudly through the chief city of the nation whose life in its integrity he had done more than any other man, whether soldier or civilian, to preserve. The soldiers who followed General Meade were for the most part fresh from the trenches of Petersburg, where for many past months they had endured comparatively little hardship or exposure. Those who followed General Sherman were fresh from one of the most remarkable marches of which military history bears record. When, after the fall of Atlanta, General Sherman determined to cut loose from all communications and depots of supply, and to plunge into the heart of his enemy's country, it was little known or suspected that the exhausted Confederate States were but a hollow shell. The boldness of the conception, and the vigor and prudence of the execution, stamp the author of the famous "March to the Sea" as one of the greatest of modern soldiers. We are far from undervaluing the grim tenacity with which Grant and the Army of the Potomac held Lee and the Confederates at bay within the trenches of Richmond and Petersburg. But, as the history of the American war recedes farther and farther into the distance, every discriminating writer will be more and more inclined to agree with Mr. Swinton, who, in his excellent work, "The Army of the Potomac," proves incontrovertibly that Sherman had more to do with stamping out the rebellion than either Grant or Abraham Lincoln, or Halleck or Stanton.

For these reasons we learn with gratification that during his brief visit to England, which is the termination of an extended tour throughout the whole of Europe, General Sherman is engaged in visiting our military establishments, and in bringing himself into personal intercourse with many of our soldiers. There is nothing that so much encourages young military students to persevere in the endeavor to familiarize themselves with the difficult technicalities of their profession as contact with one who has had much experience of war, and whom such skilled judges as Colonels Hamley and Chesney hail as a master of the art. Within the last few months General Sherman has surveyed and inspected all the great armies of Europe, and although his supposed partiality for the French tricolor caused him to be coldly scanned at Berlin, he is undoubtedly in a position to pronounce authoritatively upon the comparative excellence of the different military systems of Prussia, France, Austria, Russia, and England. In these happy and prosperous islands we have no colossal reviews to show him, nor can we marshal in the field any such mighty array of artillery as followed him through Washington in 1865. But, though our field-pieces are but few in number, we can invite him to contemplate at Woolwich the construction of guns so stupendous as to throw into the background anything which Prussia, France, or the United States can exhibit. As the glowing and red-hot mass of homogeneous metal out of which "the Woolwich Infant" is fabricated descends into a seething and bubbling vat of oil before his eyes, General Sherman will be compelled to confess that England has no rival among modern nations in the manipulation of iron. Hitherto our enterprising kinsmen across the Atlantic have made but little progress in the production of rifled artillery. The excellence of the metal which goes to the creation of cast-iron in the United States has induced Parrott and Rodman to construct heavy guns out of that which is by us regarded as an obsolete material. The time, however, is not far distant when the great manufacturing resources of the most prodigally endowed continent that is inhabited by man will give birth to many metallurgists, by whom the artillery of Armstrong, Whitworth, and Fraser will be imitated and surpassed. We have little doubt that on Saturday last so vigilant an observer as General Sherman must have seen much at Woolwich to stimulate thought and suggest expedients. In the hope that the only competition between England and the United States may always be as to which of the two kindred nations may surpass the other in the skill and excellence of its manufactures, whether war-like or peaceful, we hail the visit of the gallant General to Woolwich and his friendly intercourse with British soldiers as of happy augury to the Anglo-Saxon race.

## THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movements of officers or vessels.

## VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Nipsic* was at Samana Bay August 27.

THE *Tallapoosa* arrived at Boston, on way to Portsmouth, September 7.

THE *Kansas* arrived at Halifax, N. S., September 7. She has been ordered to Salem, Mass.

THE U. S. steamer *Wyoming* arrived at New Bedford, September 6. The health of officers and men is steadily improving.

THE *Wyoming*, at New Bedford, Mass., has been ordered to report to Rear-Admiral James F. Green, as part of the North Atlantic fleet.

THE *Canadaigua*, which is now at Pensacola, is to make Key West her headquarters until the arrival of the flag-ship *Worcester*, from Boston.

THE *Yankee*, which sailed from Norfolk August 28, for Asiatic station, has been directed to substitute Zanzibar for Muscat in the list of places at which she is to touch.

THE U. S. practice ship *Constellation*, Captain Jeffers, sailed from Newport for Hampton Roads and the Chesapeake, on the 5th instant. The exercises of the midshipmen will be continued in the Chesapeake until the vessel reaches the academy the latter part of the month.

THE *Shawmut*, at Key West, has been ordered on a cruise to the Mexican ports on the Gulf, Tampico, Vera Cruz, Coatzacoalcas, Frontera, Tobacco river, Progreso, and any others where our commercial interests can be promoted by the presence of an American man-of-war.

A BOARD of Medical Officers consisting of Medical Director Charles D. Maxwell, president, Medical Director Wm. Grier, Surgeons A. L. Gihan and R. C. Dean, members, and Surgeon Jos. Hugg, recorder, convened at the Navy Department on the 9th instant, for the examination of candidates for admission as assistant surgeons in the Navy.

THE U. S. steamer *Iroquois* arrived at Singapore on the 6th of July last, where she received orders to proceed to Bangkok, Siam. She touched at Gibraltar and Malta on her way through the Mediterranean, arriving at Port Said on the 25th of May, and Aden on the 8th June. One of her firemen died from excessive heat on her passage down the Red Sea.

A TORPEDO boat formerly owned by the late "Pat" Halstead, of Newark, N. J., and which has been lying at the Brooklyn Navy-yard some years, was ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to be tried and experimented upon with a view of purchasing it, one instalment of money having been paid, the balance of the payment pending the trial and success of the boat. A board of officers consisting of Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, President; Commodore J. C. Howell; Captain W. D. Whiting, Commanders M. Sicard, E. S. Mathews, W. N. Allen, and Lieutenant Commander H. B. Robeson were appointed to examine into its peculiarities and test its usefulness. Accordingly a meeting was held at the Navy-yard on Wednesday, September 11; but the board were not ready to proceed with a trial and it was postponed until the following Wednesday. There has been some litigation concerning the ownership of the vessel between a Mr. King and the Messrs. Halstead. Mr. Abe Halstead is the one in whose charge the boat now is, he having satisfactorily established his claim to the Secretary of the Navy and thus obtained the first instalment of purchase money, and had the vessel placed in charge of the ordnance department at the Brooklyn Navy-yard awaiting its trial. It is known at the yard as the "Intelligent Elephant." It certainly does not derive the name from its size in comparison with other vessels, it measuring about 30 feet long and 9 feet deep, though it is bulky in appearance and is built of iron, with air and watertight compartments for its regulation and control. At the bottom of the boat amidship, is a flat gate, the upper part and ends being round and tapering. The water being kept from entering the vessel when it is open by compressed air. Out of this gate some one is expected to pass and place a torpedo under a vessel, an electric wire being attached and connected with a battery in the boat and thus fired. It is estimated that the air compartments will contain compressed air enough to last ten hours in use under the water. The water compartments are filled for sinking the boat by opening a valve, and can be ejected by pumps or forced out by the compressed air being let in, there being a connection between both compartments. The boat will hold thirteen persons and has been tried in the Passaic river with that number on board. Six men are sufficient for working it, its motive power being produced by part of them through the agency of a crank. Its speed would be about four knots an hour, or according to the amount of labor used. The lookout is an iron cupola on top, somewhat larger than a man's head. When under water the boat is without other ventilation except the compressed air in her; when the air becomes foul it can be let out by opening thumbvalves. Nothing more definite can be learned until her trial next Wednesday. We may here say that the *Herald* and *World's* account of this vessel is incorrect and in parts ridiculous.

THE following order has recently been issued by the Navy Department: Medical directors on the active list are to be detailed for shore stations, and not for sea service, unless specially so ordered by the Secretary of the Navy. Medical inspectors may be detailed as fleet surgeons and for medical charge of first rates. The first twenty-five surgeons may be detailed for vessels of the second rate when not flag-ships. Surgeons below No. 25 on the Register may be detailed for vessels of the third rate. Passed assistant surgeons should serve as



such on board vessels of the first, second, and third rates, and in medical charge of fourth rates. Assistant surgeons are for all classes of vessels.

COMMANDER Francis M. Ramsay has been ordered to special duty in Europe, for the purpose of inquiring into and examining the various improvements which have been and are being made in relation to naval matters, as the relief of Captain Edward Simpson, who has been detached from this duty and ordered to return to the United States and report to the chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. Commander Ramsay has been instructed to obtain upon his arrival there, through our ministers, the necessary permission from the governments to visit and inspect the principal foundries, ordnance establishments, dock-yards, powder magazines, and other naval depots. Commander Ramsay also reports to our minister in England as naval attaché to his legation.

AN exhibition was given on Tuesday, September 3, in New York city, by Mr. Hegeman, the inventor of a patent folding canvas boat. The principle was the one used by him in the Engineer Department of Gen. Sherman's army when constructing pontoons. The framework is built of slats of hickory and ash, the bottom being like a tressel bed, and the sides constructed like the trusses of a bridge. The ends fold back and the sides fold in when packed away. When put together the sides are fastened by movable brass knees fastened with sliding rings, a stout frame of canvas covers the whole, and a fender of cork gives it the necessary buoyancy. It will carry twelve men with safety, pulls six oars, and weighs only 120 pounds.

It is expected this week that one of the most powerful squadrons of foreign war vessels that has visited New York harbor in many years will arrive. The Spanish steam frigates *Isabel la Católica* and *Arapites*, en route to Spain from Martinique to go out of commission. These vessels are iron-clads of the first-class and magnitude, and one of them, the *Isabel*, is a ram, much resembling the *Numancia*. Both ships have been about four years on the West India station, chiefly, of course, in the vicinity of Cuba. They visited Martinique for overhauling on the docks at that place prior to starting on the voyage. The *Numancia*, now lying in the harbor, is taking in coal and provisions preparatory to leaving for Spain. No new cases of yellow fever have been developed on board her recently. She will leave for Spain next week, all her crew now being fit for duty.

THE second examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy at Annapolis commences on the 20th of September, and closes on the 30th. About sixty boys have been designated for appointment, and if found qualified they will commence their studies at the Academy on the 1st of October, in addition to the 40 boys who passed examination last June. The exercises at the Academy begin October 1, by which time the practice vessels now on a cruise with the third and fourth classes, will return. The first-class next year will have about forty-five members, one of them being Zurr Zow Matzmulla, a Japanese youth, who has been at the Academy several years to receive instructions in naval science.

A NAVAL officer informs us that the Transatlantic mail steamship *Ville de Paris*, Captain Garay, in her last voyage to the United States, when between Havre and Brest, broke one of the blades of her propeller. At Brest the only dock long enough for her was found to be occupied by the *Rochambeau*, formerly the *Dunderberg*, which was being broken up, and it was therefore decided to continue their voyage. The day before arrival at New York the *Ville de Paris* lost the second blade of her propeller, leaving but one to work with, but notwithstanding she made her passage in eleven days. On arrival here Captain Garay applied to Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan, commandant of the Navy-yard, for the use of the dry dock at the yard. The request could not be complied with, as the *Hartford* then occupied it, and was coppering. He, however, obtained the loan of the U. S. steamer *Tennessee's* propeller. This was the first transatlantic commission of Captain Garay, and the passengers speak in the highest terms of his conduct and abilities, and complimented him in a letter signed by all those on board.

THE widow and son of Admiral Farragut have recently erected a fine symbolical monument to his memory in Woodlawn cemetery, near New York. The design is exquisitely wrought in white Italian marble. It consists of a broken mast partially draped with the Admiral's flag and planted on a suitable pedestal, with naval symbols grouped around its base, and the memorable engagements of which Farragut with the hero at New Orleans and Mobile sculptured in bas-relief below. About the foot of the mast are arranged in such a manner as to fill up the angle and impart symmetry to the whole, the anchor, capstan, cable, rope and blocks, compass, quadrant, speaking trumpet, sword, etc. The inscription is simple and brief—the arms of the United States with these words:

Erected by  
His wife and son  
to the memory of  
DAVID GLASGOW FARRAGUT,  
First Admiral in the U. S. Navy.  
Born July 5, 1801.  
Died August 15, 1870.

THE following is a copy of a letter to the Secretary of the Navy from Rear-Admiral Alden, commanding European station, dated

BERLIN, PRUSSIA, August 24, 1872.

"My telegram has already announced to you the melancholy fact of the death of Captain Davenport, who died Sunday, the 18th inst., of heart disease, at Frangensbad, Bohemia. A friend of mine, Mr. Joseph Peabody of Boston, was with him at the time, and has written me all the facts connected with this sad event; and as they cannot but be of interest to the Department, I have taken the liberty of enclosing extracts from Mr. Peabody's note:

"When Captain Davenport left his ship at Southampton, six weeks ago, though looking ill and sufferin

considerably, no one thought but that he would return to his command where he had endeared himself to all by his kindly treatment and thoughtful consideration for their comfort and happiness. His vessel, too, the *Congress*, though she had only joined us last April, is second to none in the fleet in regard to effectiveness and strict discipline; and while we all mourn his sudden departure from among us, I am sure the officers and crew of that ship will feel most keenly the loss they have sustained in the death of their beloved commander; and for myself, I will here express my profound regret at the loss I have experienced in the death of Captain Davenport. Though he was under my command a very short time, his course was such as to elicit my warmest praise for the prompt and efficient manner in which he executed the orders he received from time to time."

A *Herald* Yokohama correspondent, under date of August 5, gives some account of an occurrence at Kioke, in which two American naval officers took prominent parts. The *Hio-go News* published on June 5 the following sentence, which was contained in a letter from Yokohama: "Dr. Spindleshanks, the legation lackey, held a 'full hand' or 'coppered the ace' the other night, and is revelling in and on the proceeds thereof." Passed Assistant Surgeon Tryon had, while he was in charge of the United States Naval Hospital at Yokohama, taken up his residence at the American Legation. Being a tall man he assumed for granted that the obnoxious paragraph referred to him. Several efforts were made to discover the writer in Yokohama, but without success, though suspicion strongly pointed to an acting naval officer. When the frigate *Colorado* arrived at Kioke Dr. Tryon, who had been transferred to that vessel, called upon the proprietors of the *News*, and demanded the name of the writer. This was refused. But the officer was given to understand that if injustice had been done an ample apology should be made in the columns of the paper. Dr. Tryon, who, by the way, was accompanied by Staff Lieutenant Emery, wrote out what he desired to have published and left. For some satisfactory reason the article as written by Dr. Tryon was not published, but an ample apology written by the proprietor was. On the evening of the 23d of July an entertainment was given at the Public Gardens in Kioke. Dr. Tryon, again accompanied by Lieutenant Emery, attended, and there met and demanded of Mr. Johnson, one of the press proprietors, who was conversing with Mr. Walsh, the editor, why he had not published his communication. Mr. Johnson replied that that was found to be objectionable, but that he had published what he considered a full and ample apology equally as good. Dr. Tryon lifted a stick and assaulted Mr. Johnson, who ran and took refuge in the music stand. Mr. Emery and Mr. Walsh were in the meantime engaged in battle, and the latter was struck by the former so heavily with a stick that one of his eyes is endangered. Great confusion prevailed in the gardens, the ladies screaming and fainting, and everybody anxious as to the cause of the fracas. The affair will be the subject of a naval inquiry and not a civil one. This is the substance of the story as reported.

THE scene in Philadelphia Navy-yard is a busy one at present, owing to the order of the Navy Department to fit out the sloop-of-war *Richmond* and *Omaha* for sea. The *Omaha* is a new steamship, with a movable propeller screw. She has now her battery in place, and is receiving some of her stores. She will go into commission next Monday under command of Captain Febiger, and will be sent on a long cruise in the South Pacific Ocean. Her length between perpendiculars is 250 feet; 38 feet beam; depth from the water floors to top of main deck beams 19 feet 2 inches. The extreme length 282 feet 6 inches. She will be 1222 tons burden, according to the recent act of Congress regarding tonnage. Her battery is twelve guns, and one 11-inch pivot-gun forward. The lower deck is well fitted up with ward-room and storage rooms. In the former are twelve state-rooms for officers of the line and staff officers. In the storage-rooms are quarters for the warrant officers. A poop-cabin on the upper deck is to be occupied by the commanding officer. It contains state-room, pantry, etc., and is fitted up with quarter galleries. The steamship's main draft of water is sixteen feet, and the displacement at that draft about 2300 tons. The engines and machinery are of a fine pattern and exceedingly well arranged. They were put in at Brooklyn, L. I. There are two cylinders, 50x42, and four boilers with five furnaces each. A little over 200 tons of coal is carried. The following is a list of officers: Captain J. C. Febiger; Lieutenant-Commanders, S. W. Nichols, A. D. Brown, and C. H. Davis; Lieutenants, S. M. Ackley and J. E. Morse; Masters, F. B. M. Mason and S. N. Lee; Midshipmen, J. A. Barber, A. D. Freeman, R. H. McLean, M. K. Schenck, J. M. Roper, C. A. Thompson, F. S. Hotchin, J. Medary, A. C. Heacock, and O. W. Lowry (the three last named are to join the *Lancaster* on the Brazil station); Surgeon, John C. Spear; Assistant Surgeon, H. Smith; Paymaster, W. Goldsborough; Chief Engineer, J. S. Albert; First Assistant Engineer, R. Aston, Second Assistant Engineers, J. H. Perry, Wm. A. Russell, and Wm. H. Nauman (the last named is to join the *Narragansett*); Boatswain, J. B. F. Langton; Gunner, M. J. Dutscher; Carpenter, N. Mager; Sailmaker, J. C. Chavalin. Most of the cruise will be made under sail as usual, and the engines will only be worked on special occasions. The sloop-of-war *Richmond* is a famous vessel, having been engaged in some of the most remarkable combats of the Rebellion. She has been entirely refitted here, and is now "as good as new" in every particular. She has a powerful battery. It is understood that she will go into commission next week.

THE Secretary of the Navy has received a very interesting despatch from Captain C. F. Hall, commanding the North Pole Expedition, dated at Tossac, Greenland, August 27, 1871. It comes by way of Copenhagen, and has been a year en route. It is therefore the latest official information from the expedition. The despatch is dated "Latitude 73 21 10, longitude 56 5 45 W., U.

S. steamship *Polaris*, Tossac on Tus-su-is-sak, Greenland, August 22, 1871." Captain Hall reports that his outfit has been completed, and that the progress of the *Polaris* so far has been quite favorable, making exceedingly good passages from port to port—first from Washington to New York, thence to New London; then to St. John's, N. F., and thence to Greenland. First to Fiscoanek, then to Holsteinberg, thence to Godhavn, Upernavik and Tossac, the last link to the land of civilization. The actual steaming or sailing time of the *Polaris* from Washington to New York was sixty hours, and from the latter place to this—the most northern civilized settlement of the world, unless there be one to discover at or near the North Pole—has been twenty days, seven hours, and thirty minutes. Evening, August 23, 1871, he adds: "We did not get under way to-day, as expected, because a heavy, dark fog has prevailed all day, and the same now continues. The venture of steaming out into a sea of undefined reefs and sunken rocks, under the present circumstances, could not be undertaken. The full number of dogs, sixty, required for the expedition, is now made up. At the several ports of Greenland where we have stopped we have been successful in obtaining proper food for the dogs." Still later, "August 24—1 P. M." he says, "The fog still continues, and I decide we cannot wait longer for its dispersion, for a longer delay will make it doubtful of the expedition securing the very high latitude I desire to obtain before entering into winter quarters. A good pilot has offered to do his very best in conducting the *Polaris* outside of the most imminent danger of the reefs and rocks. Now, half-past one, P. M., the anchor of the *Polaris* has just been weighed, and not again will it go down till, as I trust and pray, a higher, a far higher latitude has been attained than ever before by civilized man. Governor Elberg is about accompanying us out of the harbor and seaward. He leaves us when the pilot does. Governor Lowertz Elberg has rendered to this expedition much service, and long will I remember him for his great kindness. I am sure you and my country will fully appreciate the hospitality and co-operation of the Danish officials in Greenland, as relating to our North Polar expedition. Now, 2:15, the *Polaris* bids adieu to the civilized world. Governor Elberg leaves us, promising to take these despatches back to Upernavik, and to send them to our Minister at Copenhagen by the next ship, which opportunity may not be until next year. God be with us."

#### THE TORPEDO SERVICE.

REPORT OF EXAMINATION OF OFFICERS UNDER INSTRUCTIONS IN TORPEDO SERVICE.

U. S. NAVAL TORPEDO STATION, NEWPORT, }  
R. I., July 31, 1872. }

Rear-Admiral A. Ludlow Case, U. S. Navy, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Washington, D. C.

ADMIRAL: We have the honor to make the following report of the result of the observations of the board, convened by order of the honorable Secretary of the Navy, to witness the examination of the officers who have just completed the course of instruction at the torpedo school.

The scope of the examination, and the practical experiments upon which our opinions and recommendations are based, are noted in the accompanying journal of the proceedings of the board, to which your attention is respectfully called.

Recognizing as the board does, the pre-eminent importance of an efficient offensive and defensive torpedo service in time of war, it has been with unusual interest that the degree of excellence which the school has now attained has been noticed.

The proficiency of the officers of the present class in the various branches of physical science in which they have been instructed, exhibits an interest in the specialty to which they have been assigned, creditable alike to the *esprit de corps* of the class and to the zeal and efficiency of the Academic Staff of the school.

The rapid development of the station in point of conveniences for theoretical instruction, and in the means for manufacturing torpedoes for the use of the naval service, gives evidence of an energetic and judicious administration of the executive department, of which the board would speak in terms of high commendation.

Notwithstanding all that has been accomplished, however, a further expenditure of money is needed to make the school and station equal to the growing demand of the service for efficient torpedo armament, and, we think, the success already attained warrants the bureau in urging that the institution should be fostered through the medium of favorable legislation and liberal appropriation.

From the results of the examination, and from the character of the experiments which the board has had the pleasure of witnessing, we beg leave to submit the following recommendations and expressions of opinion:

A vessel of such speed, steering qualities and dimensions as will render her fit for making experiments in harbor-water and at sea, with all classes of spar and towing torpedoes, is looked upon by the board as an indispensable adjunct of the torpedo-school.

A fleet of launches and row-boats, fitted with the different appliances used in the service of all varieties of torpedoes is deemed equally essential.

The importance of acquiring all needed apparatus for making elaborate experiments is recognized, and the desirability of repeating as far and as completely as possible all European experiments, with a view to engraving into our own torpedo system and service any features of perfection considered valuable, is strongly urged.

The board is disposed to consider exclusive reliance on the electric fuze, of any class or character, not sufficiently well supported by results heretofore developed in torpedo warfare to warrant the total abandonment of the contact (percussion) or detonating fuze, and therefore recommends that a series of experiments be made with torpedoes fitted with both the electric and contact (percussion) fuzes, in order to determine whether the latter is not, under many circumstances, a valuable



auxiliary to the more mechanical and theoretically perfect electric fuze.

The board would recommend that *pari passu* with the perfecting of the means of operating offensively with torpedoes, especial attention be paid to experiments tending to develop the best means for defending vessels underway and at anchor against torpedo attack.

To make certain that the officers have the means of becoming thoroughly skilled in the operation and practical working of torpedoes, we recommend that it be made an imperative rule, that at least one day in seven of the whole course be devoted to the working of torpedoes afloat, and that the explosion of different kinds of movable torpedoes under or against both moving and fixed objects of attack, simple and inexpensive in their construction, be constantly practised.

In conclusion the board would suggest that all graduates of the school be designated in the Navy Register by suitable annotation, in order that commanders of squadrons and vessels may be able to select, from those indicated as experts, officers for torpedo service.

We further think, in view of the great advantages which are to be derived from a thorough knowledge of the construction, manipulation, and uses of torpedoes, that in the interests of the service, the school should be thrown open to officers of all grades, it being understood that no officer under instruction, whatever his rank, shall be connected with the academic or executive staff, or exercise command, authority, or right to quarters.

We have the honor to be, Admiral, very respectfully, your obedient servants,

JOHN RODGERS, Rear-Admiral U. S. Navy.  
J. C. HOWELL, Commodore, U. S. Navy.  
A. C. RHIND, Captain, U. S. Navy.  
D. L. BRAINE, Commander, U. S. Navy.  
ROBT. F. BRADFORD, Commander, U. S. Navy.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

## REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

## ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Assistant Paymaster Joseph T. Addicks, to duty on board the receiving ship Potomac at Philadelphia.

Assistant Paymaster Wm. M. Preston, to duty in the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Ensign Geo. F. Polvocoresses, to examination for promotion.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Surgeon Edwin R. Denby, to the Pensacola, and as fleet surgeon of the South Pacific Station, per steamer of the 30th inst.

Paymaster Geo. Plunkett, to the Benicia, on the 25th inst.

First Assistant Engineer Samuel Rogers, to the Frolic.

First Assistant Engineer Hiram Parker, to the Bureau of Steam Engineering.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Commander James H. Gillis, to the Naval Observatory.

Ensign N. J. K. Patch, to examination for promotion.

Passed Assistant Paymaster George W. Long, to the Ashuelot, Asiatic Fleet, per steamer of the 1st of October from San Francisco.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Medical Inspector Thos. J. Turner, as member of the Medical Board of Examiners at Washington, D. C.

Paymaster T. T. Caswell (now on board the Pensacola), as fleet paymaster of the South Pacific Station.

Paymaster A. J. Fritchard, to the Saranac, per steamer of the 30th inst.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Edward N. Whitehouse, to the Portsmouth.

Gunner Richard J. Hill, to the Naval Magazine at Ellis' Island, New York.

## DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 4.—Masters A. B. Speyers, from the Benicia, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Paymaster John C. Sullivan, from duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Gunner S. D. Hines, from Mound City, Ill., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 5.—Commodore Geo. B. Balch, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 10th inst., and placed on waiting orders.

Captain Samuel R. Franklin, from the Naval Station, New London, Conn., and ordered as executive of the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., on the 10th inst.

Commander Thos. S. Fillebrown, from the Bureau of Equipment, etc., and to take passage in the steamer of the 11th inst., from Baltimore, for Brest, France, and on arrival to assume command of the Wachusett.

Commander Charles H. Cushman, from command of the Wachusett on reporting of relief, and ordered to return home.

Paymaster Daniel A. Smith, from the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., on the 1st of October next, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Paymaster Wm. J. Thompson, from the Pawnee, settle accounts, and ordered to duty at the Navy-yard, Pensacola, on the 1st of October next.

Assistant Paymaster Charles H. Bartlett, from the Navy-yard, Boston, and ordered to the Pawnee at Pensacola, Fla.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Lieutenant E. H. C. Leutze, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Lieutenant Jacob E. Noell, from special duty at Washington, D. C., and placed on waiting orders.

Surgeon John M. Brown, from the Pensacola, as fleet surgeon of the South Pacific Station, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Surgeon Thomas W. Leach, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., and ordered to the California, and as fleet surgeon of the North Pacific Station.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Lieutenant-Commander C. F. Schmitz, from Mound City, Ill., on the 19th of October next, and to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Lieutenant-Commander D. C. Woodrow, from the Wyoming, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Commander Francis M. Ramsay, from the Bureau of Ordnance, and ordered to proceed to carry out instructions of the 6th inst.

Lieutenant J. W. Miller, from the Shawmut, and placed on waiting orders.

Medical Director Samuel Jackson, from the Naval Hospital, New York, on the 1st of October, and ordered to the Naval Hospital, Norfolk, Va.

Surgeon E. B. Dean, as member of the Medical Board of Examiners, and ordered to resume duties in the Bureau of Medicine.

Paymaster Frank C. Cosby, from the Saranac, and ordered to proceed home and settle accounts.

Gunner Wm. Carter, from the Naval Magazine at Ellis' Island, and placed on waiting orders.

## REVOKED.

SEPTEMBER 6.—The orders of Ensign E. A. Field, to torpedo instruction, and he has been ordered to Washington for examination for promotion.

## APPOINTED.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Medical Inspector Robert T. Macoun, president, and Medical Inspector Philip Lansdale and Surgeon Philip S. Wales, members, of a board for the examination of candidates to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers.

## LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending September 6, 1872:

Nicholas Carbajal, ordinary seaman, August 21, U. S. steamer Canandaigua, at Pensacola, Fla.

Marcelino Perez, beneficiary, August 31, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

Wm. Mercer, seaman, August 26, Naval Hospital, New York.  
John Campbell, ordinary seaman, August 20, U. S. steamer Wyoming, at sea.

## CHANGES IN THE MARINE CORPS.

The following are the changes in the officers of the Marine Corps since last memoranda, viz.:

SEPTEMBER 4.—Second Lieutenant C. P. Porter, detached from duty at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

SEPTEMBER 5.—First Lieutenant Chas. L. Sherman, detached from Brooklyn, N. Y., Barracks, and ordered to duty at Marine Barracks, Norfolk, Va.

SEPTEMBER 9.—Second Lieutenant David Whipple, granted leave for thirty days from 25th inst.

Second Lieutenant Wm. B. Slack, detached from practice ship Constellation, granted thirty days' leave of absence, at expiration of which to report by letter at these headquarters.

Second Lieutenant Wm. F. Zeilin, detached from Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., and ordered to the practice ship Constellation upon her arrival at Annapolis, Md.

SEPTEMBER 10.—Second Lieutenant Edward McCauley, detached from Washington Barracks, and ordered to the steamer Frolic at Brooklyn, N. Y.

Second Lieutenant Edward T. Bradford, upon arrival of Lieutenant Edw. McCauley, to consider himself detached from steamer Frolic, and report for duty at Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## LIST OF U. S. VESSELS.

The following is a list of vessels in commission, date when put in commission, names of their commanding officers, and stations when last heard from:

## NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Worcester, 21 rate (15), February 27, 1871, Captain J. B. Creighton, flagship, Boston, August 20.

Canandaigua, 2d rate (16), February 2, 1872, Captain William Roncadorff, Pensacola, Fla., September 9.

Wyoming, 3d rate (6), November 4, 1871, Commander John L. Davis, New Bedford, September 6.

Shawmut, 3d rate (3), March 16, 1871, Commander E. E. Potter, Key West, Fla., August 21.

Nipsic, 3d rate (3), December, 1869, Commander R. L. Phythian, Samana Bay, August 27.

Terror, iron-clad, 3d rate (4), December 8, 1869, Captain S. P. Quackenbush, Key West, Fla.

## SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.

Lancaster, 2d rate (22), August 26, 1869, Captain C. H. B. Caldwell, flagship, Rio de Janeiro, July 24.

Conderoga, 2d rate (11), February 6, 1871, Commander O. C. Badger, Pernambuco, July 15.

Wasp, 4th rate (1), May 11, 1865, Commander J. N. Quackenbush, en route to Asuncion, Paraguay, July 15.

## EUROPEAN STATION.

Wabash, 1st rate (35), October 24, 1870, Captain R. W. Shufeldt, flagship, in the Baltic.

Shenandoah, 2d rate (11), August 15, 1870, Captain C. H. Welles, Havre, August 23.

Brooklyn, 2d rate (20), August 24, 1870, Captain Andrew Bryson, in the Baltic.

Wachusett, 3d rate (6), June 1, 1871, Captain T. S. Fillebrown, Southampton, July 31.

Plymouth, 2d rate (12), January 20, 1869, Commander K. R. Breese, Gravesend, August 15.

Congress, 2d rate (16), March 4, 1871, Captain A. H. Rhind, Southampton, July 31.

## ASIATIC STATION.

Colorado, 1st rate (45), February 15, 1870, Captain C. H. Baldwin, flagship, Hioza, Japan, July 17.

Alaska, 2d rate (12), December 8, 1869, Captain H. C. Blake, en route to New York.

Ashuelot, 3d rate (6), April 4, 1866, Commander R. R. Wallace, Hioza, Japan, July 17.

Monocacy, third rate (6), August, 1866, Commander O. F. Stanton, Na-asaki, Japan, July 17.

Saco, 3d rate (3), July 22, 1870, Lieutenant Commander E. Terry, Shanghai, China, July 17.

Pulco, 4th rate (16), June 11, 1870, Lieutenant C. H. Rockwell, Shanghai, China, July 17.

Iroquois, 2d rate (6), August 11, 1871, Commander H. A. Adams, Singapore, July 6, en route to Bangkok, Siam.

Idaho, 3d rate (7), wooden sailing vessel, October 3, 1867, Lieutenant-Commander J. C. Watson, storeship, Yokohama, Japan.

Wachusett, 2d rate (10), May 9, 1872, Captain Paul Shirley, sailed for Japan June 22.

Yantic, 3d rate (3), August 13, 1872, Commander Byron Wilson, en route.

## PACIFIC STATION.

California, 2d rate (21), December 12, 1870, Captain J. M. B. Clitz, flagship, ordered to San Francisco, Cal.

Pensacola, 2d rate (22), October 4, 1871, Captain J. A. Upshur, Callao, Peru, July 25.

Saranac, 2d rate (11), January 21, 1870, Captain T. S. Phelps, Callao, Peru, August 7.

Ossipee, 3d rate (8), October 27, 1866, Commander J. N. Miller, left Valparaiso, Chili, July 11 for Boston.

Narragansett, 3d rate (5), October, 1870, Commander R. W. Meade, left Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 6; cruising in the Pacific.

St. Mary's, 3d rate (16), wooden sailing vessel, February 12, 1870, Commander J. C. Harris, Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, July 27.

Onward, 4th rate (3), wooden sailing vessel, November 3, 1868, Lieutenant-Commander Edwin White, storeship, Callao, Peru.

Tuscarora 3d rate (6), May 16, 1872, Commander G. E. Beiknap, Funchal, July 2, sailed for Rio de Janeiro.

Resaca, 3d rate (7), Commander N. Green, Paputi, Tahiti, June 2.

## SPECIAL SERVICE, ETC.

Powhatan, 2d rate (17), February 19, 1872, Captain Peirce Crosby Portland, Me.

Kansas, 3d rate (3), September 26, 1870, Commander A. V. Reed, Halifax, N. S., September 7.

Canandaigua, 3d rate (12), iron-clad, January 22, 1872, Commander A. E. K. Benham, Norfolk, Va.

Benicia, 2d rate (12), Captain A. G. Clary, San Francisco, Cal.

Tallapoosa, 4th rate, Lieutenant D. G. McRitchie, Navy yard service.

Michigan, 3d rate (8), Commander George Brown, Detroit, Mich., September 6.

Frolic, 4th rate (8), Lieutenant-Commander C. M. Schoonmaker, Vice-Admiral S. C. Rowan's flagship, New York.

## WOODEN SAILING VESSELS.

Constellation, 3d rate (10), November, 1871, Captain W. N. Jeffers, left Newport, R. I., September 5, for Hampton Roads, Va.

New Hampshire, 2d rate (15), Commander E. K. Owen, receiving ship, Norfolk, Va.

Ohio, 2d rate (5), Captain T. Patterson, receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

Vermont, 2d rate (16), Commander J. Watters, receiving ship, New York.

Independence, 3d rate (23), Commander B. Gherardi, receiving ship, Mare Island, Cal.

Potomac, 3d rate (18), Commander W. W. Queen, receiving ship, Philadelphia, Pa.

Sabine, 3d rate (36), Commander S. L. Breese, receiving ship, Portsmouth, N. H.

Santee, 3d rate (49), Paymaster J. Furey, in charge, gunnery ship, Naval Academy.

Dak, 3d rate (8), Paymaster J. Furey, in charge, practice ship, Naval Academy.

Pawnee, 3d rate (2), Lieutenant-Commander J. Weidman, storeship, Pensacola, Fla.

Portsmouth, 3d rate (4), Commander J. S. Skerrett, New York, fitting for survey service.

## FITTING OUT.

Monongahela, 2d rate (11), Portsmouth, N. H.

Hartford, 2d rate (18), New York.

Omaha, 2d rate (12), Philadelphia, Pa.

Richmond, 2d rate (14), Philadelphia, Pa.

\*New crew and new officers June 26, 1872.

†Two or three changes of officers and crew since commissioned.

‡Rebuilt since.

Received new officers and crews since date of commission.

## LOCATION OF NAVAL OFFICERS.

We commenced publishing in the JOURNAL of August 31, and will continue until the list is completed, the stations and duties of naval officers, classifying all the officers of one vessel under the heading of her name and fleet, or duty, and officers on the same duty will be placed under the same heading. This register will be correct as far as the date of the naval orders published in the JOURNAL of the previous week. The orders published in the same number as the register should be consulted in referring to it. Particular attention has not been given to placing the officers according as they number in the regular Navy Register.

## AWAITING ORDERS.

Commodores.—G. F. Emmons, from October 5; G. H. Scott, R. N. Stembel, E. T. Nichols.

Captains.—T. G. Corbin, A. K. Hughes, S. E. Franklin, W. W. Low, J. H. Spotts, R. T. Renshaw, J. W. A. Nicholson, D. Mc N. Fairfax, from September 15; W. F. Spicer, from September 14; E. Thompson, S. Nicholson, J. C. Bennet, Jr.

Commanders.—E. E. Stone, H. Wilson, A. Fendergrast, C. L. Franklin, D. B. Harmony, Le Roy Fitch, A. W. Johnson, W. B. Cushing, L. A. Kimberly, F. M. Bunce, G. W. Morris, J. H. Gillis.

Lieutenant-Commanders.—J. W. Philip, H. E. Mullan, F. Rogers, M. W. Sanders, G. M. Bach, R. P. Leary, E. M. Shepard, G. E. Wingate, W. S. Schley, S. H. Baker, G. A. Stevens, H. C. Taylor, from September 15; A. T. Mahan, E. N. Kellogg.

Lieutenants.—W. Welch, C. A. Schetty, J. E. Noel, J. E. Pillsbury, H. G. Macy, B. F. Tilly, S. A. Simon, M. B. Field, T. G. Grove, C. C. Todd, I. Hazlett, L. V. House, J. A. Chesley, C. H. Meeker.

Masters.—J. A. Rodgers, S. Schroeder, W. C. Strong, C. W. Chipp, W. P. Potter, C. P. Welch.

Ensigns.—K. Niles, J. H. Moore.

Midshipmen.—G. W. Mientz, S. L. Graham, C. P. Rees, W. G. Mayers, L. P. Joutet, F. H. Croby, H. F. Fickel, C. S. Richmond, W. P. Conway, F. H. Gentch, H. Harris, B. Leach, J. Hubbard, J. W. Danenbower, L. L. Kenney, C. E. Fox, R. H. Fletcher, J. C. Fremont, Jr., G. A. Sanderson, F. L. Ludlow, J. D. Keeler, E. M. Hughes, F. Winslow.

Medical Directors.—J. S. Messersmith, J. Beale, G. Maulaby, J. W. Taylor, D. Harlan.

Medical Inspectors.—T. J. Turner, S. F. Cones.

Surgeons.—F. E. Potter, J. W. Taylor, H. H. White.

Assistant Surgeons.—W. A. Corwin, W. G. Farewell, H. Aulick, H. Stewart, P. P. Bieby, A. F. Price.

Acting Assistant Surgeons.—J. Dewling, J. W. Elston.

Pay Director.—J. S. Gulick.

Pay Inspector.—C. P. Wallach.

Paymasters.—H. Gerrard, H. T. Skelding, G. W. Beaman, J. H. Buikley, G. Plunkett.

Passed Assistant Paymasters.—E. N. Whitehouse, H. Machette, E. Bussell, W. J. Howly.

Assistant Paymasters.—W. M. Preston, F. H. Clark, J. T. Addicks, R. Dickey, J. R. Stanton.

Chief Engineers.—B. F. Iherwood, G. S. Bright, T. J. Jones, J. McEwell, W. H. King, J. Purdy, Jr., J. H. Bail-y, P. Inch, H. B. Nones, S. Greene, B. B. H. Wharton, B. F. Garvin, E. De Luce.

First Assistant Engineers.—R. H. Gunnell, C. Lindsey, W. A. Wind or, G. M. L. McCarthy, R. T. Bennett, A. T. E. Mullin, J. R. McNary, G. W. Melville, H. Parker, Jr., H. Gragg, H. H. Cline, J. H. Chasmer, H. S. Ross, E. Wells.

Second Assistant Engineers.—E. T. Cook, J. M. Emanuel, C. J. Habighorst, J. A. Deaver, J. L. Hannan, M. L. Knowlton, C. D. Taylor, C. F. Purdie, F. Schober, J. H. Thomas, H. N. Stevenson, J. G. Liting, W. A. H. Allen.

Chaplains.—J. K. Lewis, D. H. Tripp, E. K. Rawson, G. W. Smith, J. Stockbridge, J. S. Wallace, C. D. Bourles.

Boatswains.—F. J. Miller, R. Dixon, J. B. Aiken, C. Johnston, E. Bonall, J. Keating, L. K. Ellis (acting).

Gunners.—E. J. Waugh, J. R. Granger, F. A. Graham, R. J. Hill, J. Hutchinson, M. A. Lane, G. Edmund, G. P. Cushman, S. Cross, M. K. Henderson, J. M. Ballard, S. P. Allen.

Carpenters.—J. H. Owens, G. E. Anderson, W. D. Jenkins, J. A. Dixon, W. H. Rickards, H. M. Griffith, J. McDonnell.

Sailmakers.—J. C. Bradford, G. C. Boerum, G. Thomas, G. T. Lozier.

## ON LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

In Europe.—Commander E. P. McCrea, Lieutenant-Commanders J. G. Eaton, J. R. Bartlett, E. M. Steadman, J. McJowan, Jr., Lieutenants G. E. Ide, E. Dennison, Medical Inspector H. O. Mayo, Pay Director J. H. Watnough.

Commodore J. R. Goldsborough, one year from October 5, 1872; Commanders J. G. Walker, to April 17, 1873; W. A. Kunkind; Lieutenant-Commanders C. H. Croven, to September 24, 1873; H. De H. Manly, to September 22, 1872; A. G. Caldwell, to December 1, 1872; J. F. McGleney, F. E. Chadwick; Lieutenants S. P. Baldy, to November 20, 1872; H. C. Wisner, G. C. Retter, G. A. Baldy; Masters E. H. Wiley, to December 3, 1872; J. Garvin; Assistant Surgeons G. H. Torney, to October 30, 1872; E. C. Dunnam; Paymasters A. J. Pritchard, J. F. H. Milton, A. J. Clark, G. E. Heade, First Assistant Engineers D. Jones, D. W. Grady, J. E. Blissett, H. C. Blye, Second Assistant Engineer F. C. Buchanan, Chaplain J. Blake, Boatswain J. K. Bartlett.

## ON SICK LEAVE.

Lieutenant-Commanders W. Abbott, E. N. Miller, H. C. Tallman, A. R. McNair, F. W. Dickens, Lieutenants T. M. Gardner, W. H. Mayer, Jr., D. Roben, H. W. Gwiner, J. M. Taft, Masters H. M. Tallman, F. S. Bassett, Midshipman H. C. Lonsuecker, Surgeon S. D. Kennedy, Assistant Surgeon W. M. Nickerson, Chief Engineers J. B. Kimball, W. H. Rutherford, G. J. Barry, W. K. Purse, Second Assistant Engineers N. Ross, A. H. Prior, H. U. Spear, G. C. Drinnen, O. B. Mills, J. Buchanan, L. K. Harvey, Boatswains H. E. Barnes, T. Smith, J. Smith, J. Brown, Gunner T. Stewart, Carpenters E. W. Barnicot, J. Mills, J. L. Davis, Sailmakers E. K. Blydenburg, J. J. Stanford, W. N. Maull.

## EN ROUTE AND ORDERED HOME.

Commander W. P. McCann, Lieutenant F. W. Greenleaf, Surgeons S. Robinson, H. C. Nelson, Passed Assistant Surgeon J. W. Coler, First Assistant Engineer P. A. Reaick, Second Assistant Engineer L. T. Safford.

## LIGHT



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REFERENCES, BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT,  
General Sherman, U. S. Army, and Lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; Major-General G. G. Meade, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; General Hartman Bacho, U. S. Army, Philadelphia; Brigadier-General I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army, Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army, San Francisco, Cal.; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.

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THE interesting, if not very practical question, as to the deviation of projectiles due to the rotation of the earth is not discussed with any exactness in recent works on artillery. Two years ago it was discussed to some extent in correspondence, and informally by ordnance and artillery officers, chiefly at the Artillery School, which circumstance led to the preparation of the paper by an artillery officer, which has been kindly furnished to us for publication and appears in another column.

In compliance with the orders of the Secretary of the Navy, Lieutenant-Colonel J. Broom, of the Marine Corps, stationed at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, left on Monday, September 2, on a visit to the State prisons of several States, with a view to gathering information with regard to their government, discipline, etc. The object is to improve the disciplinary system employed at the naval stations.

COMMODORE Thomas H. Patterson has been appointed acting chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting in the Navy Department during the temporary absence of Commodore Wm. Reynolds.

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1872.

Office, No. 39 Park Row, New York.  
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

### GENERAL SYLVANUS THAYER.

AFTER an honored life, extending through the best part of a century, SYLVANUS THAYER has at length passed away, dying at his residence in South Braintree, Massachusetts, at twenty-five minutes past two o'clock on Saturday morning, September 7; closing his eyes finally among those scenes upon which they first opened, eighty-seven years ago—June 9, 1785—and to whose associations and recollections he clung with a tenacity of affection which was characteristic of the man. When a boy of 15 he left his humble home in Braintree to enter Dartmouth College; and a gift of thirty-thousand dollars for founding a public library in that town, and another of seventy thousand to Dartmouth for a school of architecture and civil engineering, showed what place the memories of his early life had in the breast of the wifeless and childless old man. Graduated from Dartmouth with high honors in the class of 1807, General THAYER entered, March 20, 1807, the institution at West Point, of which he was the senior surviving cadet, with which his name and his best work is associated, and upon which he has left the ineffaceable impress of his strong character. Promoted at his graduation, on the 23d of February, 1808, to a second lieutenantancy in the Corps of Engineers, he entered upon his first military service in the reconnoitering of the country lying about Lake Champlain and Lake George, soon after to the scene of some of the struggles of our war with Great Britain, which speedily followed, and which was even then foreshadowed. During this expedition into that wild and mountainous country, the young lieutenant was at one time reduced to such straits that he was forced to sell his honorary medals to obtain food and lodging, redeeming them years afterward.

Returning from the lake region, he was ordered to the survey of sites and the preparation of plans for batteries at New Haven and Stonington harbors, and in inspecting Fort Trumbull, Connecticut, and next to the construction of defences on the Massachusetts coast, at the Military Academy, and at New York harbor, where he afterward served as assistant ordnance officer. He saw service during the war of 1812 as chief engineer of the Northern Army, under command of Major-General DEARBORN, on the Niagara frontier, and of the right division of that Army on Lake Champlain, in 1813, under command of Major-General HAMPTON, where he also served as aide-de-camp at Chateaugay river, October 16, 1813. In 1814, he was chief engineer of the defences of Norfolk, Va., under the command of General MOSES PORTER, and received a brevet of major in February, 1815, for distinguished and meritorious services, having previously been promoted, July 1, 1812, to first lieutenant Corps of Engineers, and captain October, 1813.

He was ordered to accompany Commodore DECATUR to Algiers, but his destination was subsequently changed for Europe, where NAPOLEON had just closed his struggle against gigantic coalitions, and retired to enforced exile at Elba. Learning while crossing the ocean, from a passing vessel, of the escape from Elba young THAYER looked forward eagerly to witnessing a new campaign of the

French, with whom he ardently sympathized, under their imperial leader. But Waterloo came too soon for him, and he was forced instead to content himself with a professional tour with Major MCKEE, in whose company he visited various points of military interest, inspecting fortifications, and studying battle-fields which still bore the fresh traces of conflict.

On his return the experience he had gathered was put to instant use at the Military Academy to the charge of which he was ordered, and which he re-organized upon its present basis. During an administration of sixteen years he so stamped the impress of his personality upon the institution, that it will ever remain a monument to him and to the spirit in which he devoted himself to this the test work of his life. He so identified himself with the Academy, indeed, that he never overlooked the somewhat summary manner of his removal by General JACKSON, and no inducement would induce him to revisit the institution.

His chief work after his withdrawal from the Academy was upon the fortifications of Boston Harbor, which are fine models of engineering construction. He received the brevet of lieutenant-colonel March 3, 1823, that of colonel March 3, 1833, and that of brevet brigadier-general May 31, 1863. He received his promotion to major May 26, 1828, lieutenant-colonel July 7, 1838, and colonel March 3, 1863, on which rank he was retired, June 17, 1862, having been borne on the Army Register more than forty-five years.

General THAYER was a man of strong will and earnest purpose, thoroughly devoted to his chosen profession, ambitious of distinction but generous in his treatment and judgment of his rivals. He was modest and reserved in his manners, studiously respectful of the courtesies of life, and most exact in his motions of military propriety, never receiving a cadet in his office at the Academy, without appearing in full dress uniform. In personal appearance he was erect, dignified and soldierly. He died a bachelor and the bulk (\$150,000 to \$200,000) of the fortune he acquired by economy, and judicious investments, is set aside by his will for the establishment of an educational institution, in which civil engineering and kindred branches shall be specialties. This institution is to be located in Braintree, Quincy, or Randolph, Massachusetts, and is for the benefit principally of those towns.

The funeral services on Tuesday last were attended by many distinguished officers and civilians. The pall-bearers were Rear-Admiral H. KNOX THATCHER, U. S. N.; Generals BARNARD, CULLUM, and BENHAM, and Colonel BLUNT, of the Engineer Corps; General H. J. HUNT, of the artillery, and Colonel LAIDLEY, of the Ordnance Corps; President SMITH, of Dartmouth College; Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Hon. SOLOMON LINCOLN, Hon. ABRAHAM MORRISON, Dr. EBENEZER ALDEN, and Mr. JONATHAN FINCH. Besides these, there were present at the funeral General HUMPHREYS, Captain W. S. STANTON, and Lieutenant TURTLE, of the Engineers; Adjutant-General TOWNSEND, General BREWERTON, Colonel PALFREY, of Lowell, Major J. B. RAWLES, and Lieutenant C. O. HOWARD, of the Artillery; Surgeon A. N. McLAREN and Chaplain HERRICK, of the Army; and Rev. Dr. LAMBERT, General Wm. RAYMOND LEE, and Prof. FLETCHER, once cadets at the Military Academy under General THAYER.

STUDENTS of European affairs who wish to keep their Rhenish maps up to the latest dates, may be interested to know that the plan of the new fortifications which are to be constructed around Strasbourg runs briefly as follows: On the side of France is to be built a large intrenched camp, capable of holding 200,000 men, and covered by five forts, namely the fort of Reichstett, 8 kilometres north-west of the new *enceinte*, commanding the road to Lauterbourg; at 3 kilometres south of this fort, the fort of Sufferweversheim, commanding the road to Wissembourg and the railroad to Paris; 1 kilometre southwest, the fort of Niederhausbergen, commanding the road from Strasbourg to Bouxwiller; and, lastly, forts Oberhausbergen and Wolfisheim, commanding the roads to Saverne and Paris, and the canal de la Bruche. All these overlook the plain of Strasbourg. It is also proposed to construct a railroad which will connect the forts with each other



and with the city. The *enceinte* of Strasburg will be advanced 3 kilometres north, between the Ill and the Rhine, as far as the canal which unites them, thus including the promenade Robertsau; and a canal to communicate with the one running from the Marne to the Rhine, will allow supplies to be easily brought from Kehl. Such is the substance of the accounts in the Berlin and the Strasburg papers; while from the Gazette of Augsburg we learn that, in addition, three forts, forming a part of the general Strasburg system, are to be built on Baden territory—the first between Sundheim and Eckartsweier; the second, south of Neumühl; the third at Auenheim. Judging from the general character of these new structures, it would seem that, when they are completed, Strasburg will become one of the best pieces of study among modern fortified places.

AUTUMN manoeuvres are just now the rage among the military forces of all great nations except our own. Our show consists mainly in militia musters, excursions, and target-shootings, which, if properly conducted, are useful to the participants; but the Army observes no such formal periodical practice as Russia, Austria, Germany, England, France, Switzerland, Italy at present display. Of course, as we need hardly say, the distribution of a very small body of troops over a very large area, renders sufficient concentration anywhere for purposes of technical manoeuvre, altogether out of the question. But it is not so clear that we lose much of practical value in dispensing with these manoeuvres. We may not, with Colonel CHESNEY, describe them as "rose-colored visions," nor may we declare with him that "neither strategy nor tactics can in the proper sense be taught by these exercises;" but we can safely agree that "even good soldiers cannot learn from peace manoeuvres what is before them in war." The truth is that three fundamental elements are wanting in peace manoeuvres, which greatly diminish their utility. First, the fact that there is *no danger* prevents the probable behavior in battle of the troops and the officers of all grades from being forecast, the disturbing presence of fear being wanting. Secondly, there are no casualties from the enemy's fire, as in battle, and no method of calculating reductions of force, except under the hypothesis of capture. Thirdly, as supplies are brought on by friendly butchers and bakers, and forage is tabooed, the question of supply is not always the same as presented in war. Indeed, the difference in operating on plans including weeks at a time, instead of half a day or a day at utmost, is enormous.

Consoling ourselves in this way, let us glance at what other nations are doing in autumn manoeuvres. The great show review of the season has been, of course, the parade in Berlin, when three emperors marched at the head of their respective regiments, and when there were splendid performances, military and musical. But, in addition, for a month the imperial guard has been daily exercised in practice of manoeuvres whose theatre is, we believe, comprised between Berlin and Spandau, with headquarters for the sovereigns at Charlottenburg. Besides, the practice before the three emperors will probably take a wide range, and the German autumn manoeuvres will probably be far more instructive than such practice generally is. It must be remembered that the present are the triennial royal manoeuvres of the Prussian guard regiments, and are not simply trumped up to please the visiting majesties; and although Sir W. CODRINGTON recently declared that the sham fights in Prussia at the last previous manoeuvres, *i. e.*, three years ago, were "sham" in all senses, being full of shabby tricks, yet the fact that the exercises of 1872 like those of 1869, are conducted by staff officers who have had more experience in modern warfare than any others in Europe, offers sufficient assurance that all will be got out of the practice that ever can be.

While these home manoeuvres are engrossing attention in Germany, the army of occupation in France began its autumn exercises as early as the 20th of last month, to continue from two to three weeks. The troops engaged in them are billeted upon the inhabitants, or else the departments in which they are held furnish accommodations by barracks or other buildings. Italy is holding her autumn manoeuvres at Somma, and the King and Prince Humbert are giving them the favor of their

personal presence. England's scene is at Salisbury Plain and Aldershot, and the operations are, of course, in connection with that phantom invasion of 1876 and Battle of Dorking, which Britons still have "on the brain." Russia continues her series of autumn manoeuvres, and, by the way, we may note some excellent ambulance practice at the camp of Grodno, several weeks since. When the sham battle was arranged, certain men in each company carried tickets with the nature of their wounds printed on them. These men fell at appropriate intervals when brought under fire. Then the ambulance men came up, looked at the placards, and went through the motions of dressing slight wounds forthwith or of removing patients on litters, while the doctors questioned and criticised closely the ambulance force.

Such exercises, as well as those of organization and camp life in general, and, above all, target-firing and marching, can be perfectly taught in autumn manoeuvres. If the higher tactics and strategy are less teachable, it is because of intrinsic difficulties. Still, a sham fight is better practice than Kriegsspiel, and by taking the forces engaged to be exactly what they are, namely, not immense armies covering immense ground, but small bodies acting in limited areas, diversions and subordinate operations can be well studied and practised.

THE partisan war-cry of "anything to beat GRANT" seems to justify, in the opinion of some of the editorial fraternity, any degree of indulgence in open slander and dishonest innuendo at the expense of the President. An Army officer, whose name has been associated with one of the false statements about General GRANT, sends us the following communication in reply to it:

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The enclosed slip was handed me by an Army officer who, like myself, eschews politics.

A few days after the capture of Fort Sumter, in April, 1861, when the voice of the whole country was for war, we had a conversation with a gentleman who was an officer in the Mexican War, and who, besides, in Ohio, has obtained eminence as a civilian, that we have often thought of since. Said he to us: "I saw, to-day, an old comrade of mine in Mexico, a West Pointer, but who resigned his position in the army, a few years ago. I asked him why he was not in uniform; and expressed my surprise that he was not already a Colonel or General of Volunteers. His reply was: 'I think you and I have had fighting enough. What I want in this war is a place by which I can make some money.' He sought to get that place here. He made an effort to be selected by the Government as a buyer of horses, but failed. He next endeavored to borrow a few hundred dollars of a military friend of ours, then and now in the regular army, for the purpose of entering into a business where he would get army patronage. Being refused, he applied as we understood, to General Burns, for a position in the Commissary Department, in this city, but failed also in getting it. There being nothing here to suit him, he wended his way back to Illinois, and became a sort of Secretary to Governor Yates; and, everything else being unsuccessful, he chose, at last, to go into the Army. But he did not want to go where there was fighting at all. It was money he was after, and money he has made, as General and President of the United States. If he had obtained the position he asked for as a buyer of horses, the country would have had a competent, if not an honest, man in that place, and we should not now have had a bad President, who makes the filling of his purse his principal business."

This was sent to my friend, an historian, who asked if "any one could answer it?" Since my name was the only one mentioned it was supposed that I knew some thing of the story.

I saw the article several months ago when it first appeared in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, but on advising with friends thought it then not a proper thing to notice. Now, however, it has been reiterated with additions and made to play a part in the political contest, it might be accepted by some as truth, if not answered. I cannot permit my name to be connected with false charges to the injury of any one. U. S. Grant never applied to me for any position in Cincinnati or elsewhere; this I know, and I can with almost positive certainty say that the whole story is of the same cloth. Captain J. H. Dickerson, assistant quartermaster, would have been glad to have engaged some one he knew to entrust with the purchase of the large numbers of horses and mules called for then. He consulted me on the subject, and finally I recommended Mr. Harbin of Kentucky, whom he employed and kept in that position.

General Grant's personality was confounded with that of another "West Pointer who served in Mexico," and "resigned the Army a few years ago," who did say what is here attributed to Grant, but not with the same motive; he had reasons, to him insurmountable, which he chose to cover by a jocular reply to those who were inquisitive.

In this, as in most stories passing into legend, a prominent name is selected "to point a moral or adorn a tale."

Very respectfully,

WM. W. BURNS.

MR. WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL seems to be in a chronic state of discontent on the subject of "mounts." In the portion of the diary he is now publishing in the London *Army and Navy Gazette* from which we made extract a few weeks since, he recorded his dissatisfaction that our General FORSYTH should have preferred to sell a horse he wanted, to a better customer. Returning to the subject of equestrianism again in a portion of his diary which has just appeared, Mr. RUSSELL says:

"Apropos of horses, I have had at last an open

breach with W—. I never could quite overlook his utter want of friendly feeling when I arrived at Soultz les Forets the morning of the Battle of Wörth, and was left by him without "a mount," though he had spare chargers in his stable doing nothing. Had he been a stranger he might have helped a countryman coming to headquarters on such an errand as mine, but I had, in fact, known him since the Crimean War, and had always been on good terms with him, and W— was one of those men whose "frank" manners and rather boisterous displays of camaraderie would lead even an acquaintance to suppose he might rely on him in time of need for any ordinary service. Well, the other morning, when the news came that there was an action near Clamart, I was expressing my regret at my inactivity, owing to the want of a horse, before the company at our breakfast in the Reservoirs, in the hope that some friendly Prussian would volunteer "a mount," when, to my great surprise and pleasure, W— said he would let me have one of his. However, he soon repented apparently, made excuses about saddlery, etc., and at last I told him that I did not believe he ever intended to lend me a horse at all, knowing the position I was in, and begged then and there to decline his acquaintance."

"Love me, love my dog" is an old adage, but this love me, lend me a horse is a new test of friendship. What agonies of soul must have rent the breast of the unhappy W— when he learned that his refusal to turn his equine establishment into a livery stable had deprived him forever of the friendship of the diaretic RUSSELL, besides subjecting him to being presented as a subject for the criticisms of the Military and Naval Services of the British Empire. It is certainly a great advantage to be connected with a newspaper in which you can mirror all your private experiences, and hold up to the scorn of an indignant world those who in any way offend your *amour propre*.

THE U. S. Board upon breech-loading small-arms, in session at Army Headquarters in New York, has fairly got to its work, which promises to be long and exhaustive. The system of examination and trial is fully suggested in the following announcement to competitors:

#### RULES FOR THE SUBMISSION OF ARMS TO THE BOARD.

Upon receipt of the gun, the inventor will explain it, take it apart, and distribute parts to members for examination, and, upon request, assemble it and show general mechanical movements and advantages claimed. He will then leave the gun, clearly and securely labeled, with the Board, who will apply the following general tests:

#### BEFORE FIRING:

1. Examine the mechanical construction, facility and rapidity of dismounting and reassembling.
2. Facility of loading and extracting shells.
3. Effect of dust in impeding the mechanism.
4. Effect of water and consequent rust on mechanism.
- After the above:
5. Rapidity of fire, with certainty of explosion, at will and from the shoulder.
6. Accuracy of fire, at will and from the shoulder.
7. Effect of dust and rust upon rapidity and accuracy.
8. Effect of defective ammunition.
9. Effect of overcharges and of firing with dirty bore.
10. Number of parts, simplicity in assembling, and liability of detached parts to loss or breakage; also such other tests, by firing or exposure, as the Board may desire to apply.

The following entries of arms has thus far been made: By General B. S. Roberts, the Roberts rifle, 1 model. Sharps' Arms Co., Hartford, Conn., the Sharp's rifle, 1 model. Providence Tool Co., the Peabody rifle, 3 models. Whitney Arms Co., New Haven, Conn., the Whitney rifle, 4 models. Herman, Boker & Co., the Morgestern, 1 model; J. Durrell Greene, the Greene rifle, 1 model. Mr. Wohlgenuth, the Wohlgenuth rifle, 2 models. W. T. Scott, Kentucky, Magazine rifle, 1 model. Mr. Evans, Maine, 38 shot rifle, 1 model. Two wooden models of systems, severally by Sleeper and Worrell, are likewise offered.

It will be seen that thus far the entry of arms is very small, the most conspicuous inventions of the day not being at all represented, with a single exception. This is unfortunate, as the early part of the session is thus rendered but an irksome, ungrateful, and altogether resultless sojourn at Army headquarters. With reference to the tender of the Creedmoor Range of the N. R. A., and the general request of the arms-people that the Board have its trial at that place, the decision of the Board is shown in the following resolution;

Resolved, That the President be requested to return the thanks of the Board to the officers of the National Rifle Association, who have been kind enough to offer us the use of their target ground in the neighborhood of this city, and to inform them that, in the opinion of the Board, it will be more convenient and advantageous for the performance of the duties assigned to them, to make use of the ground and conveniences already prepared for them at the Springfield Armory.

HENRY METCALFE,  
Second Lieutenant Ordnance and Recorder.

NEW YORK, September 10, 1872.

On behalf of the Board, which, notwithstanding its exceptionally generous disposition towards competitors, is anxious to proceed with its work as expeditiously as possible, we urge all who have models ready to present them for inspection. As we stated last week, the longest limit any way consistent with a definite performance of its duty to the Government, will be conceded to inventors whose systems are yet incomplete in execution, but finished arms should, in justice to the Board, be presented at once.

We are requested to announce that the Board will adjourn its session in New York on the 27th inst., to meet at Springfield on the 7th prox.







took to their ships. These ships were pursued, and all captured or destroyed; the most of the men escaped. Lieutenant John Moore of the British army, then only 18 years of age, here heard for the first time a hostile shot. His subsequent career, until he fell while in command of the British army at Coruna, is known to all. Wolfe has immortalized his name in the never-to-be-forgotten lines on his burial, when

"Not a drum was heard, nor a funeral note."

Lieutenant Moore, in a letter giving an account of a skirmish which took place here on the 28th of July, 1779, says: "On the 28th, after a sharp cannonade from the shipping on the wood, to the great surprise of General McLean and the garrison, the Americans effected a landing. I happened to be on picket that morning, under the command of a captain of the Seventy-fourth regiment, who, after giving them one fire, instead of encouraging his men, who naturally had been a little startled by the cannonade, to do their duty, ordered them to retreat, leaving me and about twenty men to shift for ourselves. After standing for some time I was obliged to retreat to the fort, having 5 or 6 of my men killed and several wounded. I was lucky to escape untouched."

I think it would interest the readers of the JOURNAL if you would get a copy of these papers and publish them. They should be rescued from oblivion.

Names of American vessels taken and destroyed:

#### SHIPS.

Warren, Saltonstall, 32 guns (250 men), 18 and 12 pdrs., burned.

Sally, Holmes, 22 guns (200 men), 9 and 10 pdrs., burned.

Putnam, Waters, 20 guns (130 men), 9-pdrs., burned.

Hector, Cairnes, 20 guns (130 men), 9-pdrs., burned.

Revenge, Hallet, 20 guns (120 men), 6-pdrs., burned.

Monmouth, Ross, 20 guns (100 men), 6-pdrs., burned.

Hampden, Salter, 20 guns (130 men), 9 and 6-pdrs., taken.

Hunter, Brown, 20 guns (130 men), 6-pdrs., taken.

Vengeance, Thomas, 18 guns (140 men), 9 and 6-pdrs., burned.

Black Prince, West, 18 guns (100 men), 6-pdrs., burned.

Sky Rocket, Burke, 120 men, 16 guns, 6-pdrs., burned.

#### BRIGS.

Hazard, Williams, 100 men, 6-pdrs., burned.

Active, —, 100 men, 16 guns, 6-pdrs., burned.

Tyrannicide, Cathcart, 90 men, 14 6-pdr. guns, burned.

Defiance, —, 90 men, 14 guns, 6-pdrs., burned.

Diligence, Brown, 90 men, 14 4-pdr. guns, burned.

Pallas, Johnstone, 89 men, 14 4-pdr. guns.

#### SLOOP.

Providence, Hacker, 50 men, 12 6-pdrs., burned.

CASTINE, MAINE, September 9, 1872.

### A GROWL ABOUT GOLD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: It is a current expression in the Army that a man did not become a good soldier until he became a good growler. Now although as a general rule, any one is the last to see and appreciate his own faults or virtues, I must deprecate the application to me of the name of "Grumbler" in the general meaning of the term; but am willing and would be happy to have it applied, if it would serve the interests of the officers serving on the Pacific coast, who have been so long lying under the ban of, I think, misapprehension of facts by the authorities and "the powers that be" in Washington. I cannot believe that, if the truth of the matter and the unjust working of the present system were thoroughly understood such a state of affairs would be allowed to exist for a moment. Now this is a long introduction through which to bring the reader before stating one's grievances, but it is always necessary to whoop and yell your game out of cover before you can commence your chase. So now away goes the game, and jamming in our spurs away we go in as hot pursuit as the wind of our literary hack will admit.

I want to growl about the injustice to officers and men on the Pacific Coast of paying them in Treasury Notes, greenbacks so-called, instead of in coin. Coin is the currency of the coast, and in no case can one purchase a single article except for coin or its equivalent, so that as a preliminary step toward purchasing anything, it is necessary to take one's greenbacks to a broker, and the least discount that has ever been asked as far as my experience of nearly four years goes is ten per cent. (for about a week at one time, I believe it was nine); or in other words [an officer of five years' standing loses at one fell swoop the additional pay of ten per cent. allowed him by law, an officer in the East of the same grade and just appointed, getting in actual dollars just as much as he of five years more service, serving on the Pacific Coast. I say that this is the smallest rate of discount that has ever been asked—for greenbacks have been down as low as sixty cents on the dollar or forty per cent. off the salary of the officers, and they are at the present time only worth eighty six and one-half. Besides this mulcting, there comes along the tax (Internal Revenue) of two and one-half percent. on all over two thousand dollars of the salary. In the face of all this, living is much more expensive on this Coast than it is at Eastern stations, a dollar in greenbacks really buying more there than a dollar in coin does here, and where a man has a family it is almost impossible to keep within one's means and make all hands comfortable. The allowing of the payment in coin to employees of the Government, clerks, etc., would seem to acknowledge the necessity for it, and I have known cases since I have been stationed here where the clerks actually received more pay than their employers in consequence of the difference in value between greenbacks and gold. This matter is one that was mooted during the time that General Halleck was in command of the Military Division of the Pacific; a petition was drawn up and it was understood that if the General Commanding gave his name in sanction of the

petition that it would have been favorably acted upon; but that approving signature never was received the General stating that he thought that officers should be paid in the currency of the United States, meaning greenbacks. Now General Halleck was a very wealthy man, and his pay was scarcely a drop in the bucket of his wealth and the cost of exchange to him was a matter of but little moment, while to an officer whose pay was his all it became very serious. Some of General Halleck's tenants in San Francisco hearing of the decision given, thought most naturally that what was sauce for the goose ought to be very good dressing for the gander, and when collection day came round offered their rents in greenbacks, which transaction would save to their pockets about thirty per cent.; but the General immediately saw the difference between tweedle-dum and tweedle-dee, and the rents continued to be paid in coin. Gold is the currency of the Pacific Coast, and officers serving on it do not receive the amount in dollars and cents which is accorded to them in Washington, and I must enter my complaint thereat. If my monthly pay is placed on the pay roll at \$150 or \$200, I desire that it shall be so given to me as to enable me to purchase \$150 or \$200 worth of service or merchandise, at the market rates at my station; in other words I think that I am either entitled to \$150 or \$200 in coin or its equivalent in greenbacks. I want my ten per cent. for five years' service, which I don't receive now, and which officer serving at Eastern stations do. They get their \$150 or \$200 in greenbacks, and can purchase \$150 or \$200 worth of service or merchandise; we also get our \$150 or \$200 in greenbacks, but we lose in the first instance cited \$180, and in the last \$240 in the year's pay, actually lose it—and I can assure you that either of the two amounts will buy lots of shoes for the babies. I say again that this is all unfair, and I must think but imperfectly understood. Can't the remedy be applied? I have given the facts as forcibly and as plainly as I can. I am certain that all officers serving out here feel as I do on this subject, most of whom wield a stronger pen than I. Let us hear from all the "districts of the Pacific Coast."

JUSTICE.

### THE NEW UNIFORM.

IN answer to request we republish so much of the order (General Orders No. 76, July 27, 1872), as is necessary for the guidance of tailors in making coats, overcoats, and trowsers:

#### Coats.—Full-Dress for All Officers.

Double-breasted frock, of a dark blue cloth, the skirt from one-half to three-fourths the length from the hip joint to the bend of the knee.

For a General: Two rows of twelve buttons, placed by fours; the distance between each row five and one-half inches at top and three and one-half inches at bottom; stand-up collar, not less than one nor more than two inches in height, to hook in front at the bottom and slope thence up and backward, at an angle of thirty degrees on each side, corners rounded; cuffs three inches deep, to go around the sleeves parallel with the lower edge, and with three small buttons at the under seam; pockets in the folds of the skirts, with two buttons at the hip and one at the lower end of each side-edge, making four buttons on the back and skirt of the coat; collars and cuffs to be of dark blue velvet; lining of the coat black.

For a Lieutenant-General: The same as for a general, except that there will be ten buttons in each row, on the breast, the upper and lower groups by threes, and the middle groups by fours.

For a Major-General: Nine buttons, placed by threes.

For a Brigadier-General: Eight buttons, placed by pairs.

For a Colonel, Lieutenant-Colonel, and Major: Nine buttons, placed at equal distances; collars and cuffs of the same color and material as the coat. The upper half of the cuffs to be ornamented with three double stripes of gold braid running the length of the cuff, pointed at their upper ends, and with a small button above the point of each stripe, according to pattern.

For a Captain, First Lieutenant, Second Lieutenant, and Additional Second Lieutenant: The same as for a colonel, except that there will be seven buttons in each row, on the breast, and two stripes on the cuffs.

#### Undress for Officers.

A sack coat of dark blue cloth or serge; falling collar; single-breasted, with five buttons in front, same as those worn on the dress coat; with black braid, extending from each button and button-hole back six inches and terminating in "herring-bone" loops.

The skirt to be of such length as to nearly reach the middle joint of the fingers when the arms hang naturally, and to be slashed at the hip on each side; a knot of black braid on the upper part of the cuff, according to pattern.

The shoulder-straps will be worn on the shoulders. Broad black braid binding around edge of coat.

For Chaplain: Plain frock coat with standing collar; one row of nine black buttons on the breast, with "herring-bone" of black braid around the buttons and button-holes.

Highest brevet rank to be embroidered on each side the collar of the dress and undress coat, commencing one inch from the opening in front.

#### Trousers.

For all officers of the general staff and staff corps: Dark blue cloth, plain, without stripe, welt, or cord.

For all regimental officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Light blue cloth, same shade of color as prescribed for enlisted men, with stripe one and one-half inches wide, welted at the edges; color that of facings of their respective arms, except infantry, which will be dark blue.

For Chaplains: Plain black.

#### Overcoat.

For general officers: Of dark blue cloth, closing by means of four frog buttons of black silk and loops of black silk cord; cord down the breast and at the throat

by a long loop "à échelle," without tassel or plate, on the left side, and a black silk frog button on the right; cord for the loops fifteen hundredths of an inch in diameter; back, a single piece, slit up from the bottom from fifteen inches, according to the height of the wearer, and closing at will by buttons, and button-holes cut in a concealed flap; collar of the same color and material of the coat, rounded at the edges, and to stand or fall; when standing to be about five inches high; sleeves loose, of a single piece and round at the bottom, without cuff or slit; lining woollen; around the front and lower borders, the edges of the pockets, the edges of the sleeves, collar, and slit in the back, a flat braid of black silk one-half an inch wide; and around each frog button on the breast a knot two and one-quarter inches in diameter, of black silk cord, seven hundredths of an inch in diameter, arranged according to drawing; cape of the same color and material as the coat, removable at the pleasure of the wearer, and reaching to the cuff of the coat sleeve when the arm is extended; coat to extend down the leg from six to eight inches below the knee, according to height.

To indicate rank: There will be on both sleeves, near the lower edge, a knot of flat black silk braid, not exceeding one-eighth of an inch in width, arranged according to drawing, and composed of five braids, double knot.

For all other officers: Dark blue double-breasted coat, with cape, made to detach from the coat and fall to the tips of the fingers when the arm and hand are extended; the tails of the coat for mounted officers to reach halfway between the knee and the sole of the foot; for dismounted officers, three inches below the knee.

The coat to have seven buttons on each breast of the same pattern as those on the uniform coat. The insignia of rank on the sleeve, as follows, viz.:

Colonel, five braids, single knot.

Lieutenant-colonel, four braids, single knot.

Major, three braids, single knot.

Captain, two braids, single knot.

First lieutenant, one braid, single knot.

Second lieutenant and additional second lieutenant without braid.

On the frontier and campaign, officers may wear the soldier's overcoat, with the insignia of rank on the sleeve.

#### Shoulder Knots.

For officers of the general staff below the grade of brigadier-general: Of gold cord, Russian pattern, on black cloth ground; insignia of rank and letters of corps embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern; an aiguillette of gold cord to be worn with the right shoulder knot and permanently attached thereto, according to pattern.

For officers of other staff corps: Same as for officers of the general staff without the aiguillette.

For officers of cavalry, artillery, and infantry: Of the same pattern as for engineers, but on cloth of the same color as the facings of their arm, with insignia of rank and number of regiment embroidered on the cloth ground, according to pattern.

For regimental adjutants: Of the same pattern as for other officers of their arm, but with the aiguillettes attached as for officers of the general staff.

#### Insignia of Rank on Shoulder Knots.

For a colonel: A silver embroidered eagle.

For a lieutenant-colonel: Two silver embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a major: Two gold embroidered leaves, one at each end of pad.

For a captain: Two silver embroidered bars at each end of pad.

For a first lieutenant: One silver embroidered bar at each end of pad.

For a second lieutenant: Plain.

For an additional second lieutenant: Same as second lieutenant.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette* reports that while H. M. steamer *Agincourt* was training her crew at target practice at sea, one of her six 12 1-2-ton guns had its steel tube split through to the coils at the muzzle to a length of twenty-four inches. This gun had discharged seven empty shells at low elevations, and with sufficient intervals of time to keep the chamber cool, and prevent the too rapid consumption of the powder charges. None of the shells broke up. The supposition is that the front studs over-rode their grooves at the point where the increasing spiral brings them into bearing near the muzzle. This action would be facilitated by the compression of the walls of the shell due to the wedging of the rear studs over the lands. This makes the fifth heavy gun disabled within the last six months, and obliged to be returned to the Royal Arsenal for repair. The others are: two 12 1-2-ton guns on board the *Belterophon*, one 18-ton gun on board the *Hercules*, and one 18-ton gun at Shoeburyness. These are irrespective of guns returned to the Royal Arsenal for repair in consequence of slighter damages, and of the 35-ton gun which, though finally disabled by five rounds in February last, had sustained a so-called "incipient crack" four months previously after sixty-eight discharges.

THE Secretary of War, having received reports from Sitka, Alaska Territory, of the destitute condition of the inhabitants of Kodiak, Unalaska, and the Aleutian Islands, has given instructions for the issue to them of medical stores from those on hand at Sitka; but as there is no suitable vessel of that department in that region in which they could be transported, the Secretary requests, and the Treasury Department authorizes, the use of the revenue cutter at that station in carrying these supplies to Kodiak.

A DESPATCH from Washington, Sept. 9, reports that strong efforts are being made there to secure the pardon of Major Hodges, the defaulting paymaster whose deficiency was \$500,000, and it is understood that Simon Cameron, who has visited this city several times lately, has interested himself in his behalf on account of his family, who are prominent people in Pennsylvania.



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.**—The directors of this association met at No. 194 Broadway, on Tuesday. Colonel Church, president, presided, and there were present General Shaler, Commissary-General Johnson, Colonel Culen, Captain Wingate, Adjutant Harding, Majors Partridge and Powell, and Mr. Peck.

The range committee reported that the targets ordered by the association had been shipped, and were now on their way over. A communication having been received from the Adjutant-General in regard to the State prizes, a committee was appointed to proceed to Albany and confer with him on the subject. General Shaler, on behalf of the committee on vacancies, presented the name of General Franz Sigel to fill the vacancy in the board, and stated that General Sigel had signified his willingness to serve. He was unanimously elected. The question of appointing surgeons for the association was referred to the executive committee, together with the question of hiring employees, etc. A card target for aiming drill, prepared by E. Brainard & Co., for private practice by the National Guard, was presented to the association. The vacancies on the executive committee were filled by the election of General Sigel and Major John N. Partridge. The board then adjourned.

**FIELD-DAY OF SECOND BRIGADE, FIRST DIVISION.**—The organizations of this brigade, Brigadier-General Augustus Funk commanding, comprising the Fifth, Sixth, Eleventh, Eighty-fourth, and Ninety-sixth regiments of Infantry, and Third regiment of Cavalry, paraded on Wednesday for battalion drill, brigade evolutions, and review, on the Second division parade grounds, Brooklyn. The day was exceedingly auspicious, and the turnout better than the average, as a whole, considering the various changes made from time to time in the brigade orders. These latter were changed no less than three times—first ordering the regiments of the brigade to assemble in fatigue; then in full dress; and finally the orders were countermanded as regarded the assembling of the brigade in New York city, the troops instead being directed on Tuesday to proceed the following day from their armories direct to the parade grounds. This latter, perhaps, was just as well, as the attempt to form the brigade line in column of companies closed in mass, as directed in brigade orders, would have been rather difficult. The different organizations were prompt in assembling at their respective armories; in fact, altogether too prompt for the Brooklyn Railroad Company, for at 9 o'clock no less than three regiments arrived on the Brooklyn side to find scarcely sufficient transportation for even one regiment. There seems to have been no regular arrangements provided for the independent transportation of the different commands, regimental commanders, as we were informed, being directed to take the first vacant cars at hand. These directions, of course, caused great confusion at the ferry for some time, particularly as nearly all the regiments of the brigade, led by the Fifth, reached the Brooklyn side at nearly the same time. The troops, however, after considerable delay, were finally transported to the parade grounds, and, after a short rest, commenced to exercise in the battalion movements, as prescribed by the brigade commander. These comprised some dozen simple executions, which ordinarily would take scarcely an hour to perform, even with rests. The remainder of the time, or until half-past 2 P. M., the troops spent in "plienicing" on the beautiful green sward of the parade ground. Most regiments included in their "one day's rations" a plentiful supply of lager and other drinkables, and the result of these last provisions was exhibited by the number of tenants in the temporary guard-house at the "cottage," one insubordinate member of a regiment being conducted to this institution by the adjutant by order of the regimental commandant. Although the day was exceedingly pleasant, the attendance of spectators was surprisingly small, and even the attendance of particularly invited guests at the "cottage" was not large. In consequence of the indisposition of the adjutant-general of the brigade, Major French of the staff performed these duties very satisfactory for one so inexperienced in that position; he, however, should remember that the sword should be used, and not the hand, in saluting previous to turning over the brigade. The brigade evolutions were few and simple, like those of the battalion performed in the forenoon, and performed, to put it mildly, in a very irregular style, the battalions being far from prompt in their executions, and the officers, as a rule, so particularly ignorant of their duties that even the very few really competent were engulfed in the general confusion at times during the drill. The bugle was used generally throughout the drill, and the brigade staff were at all times in close attendance on their commander. The consolidated music was formed long previous to the drill, under Drum-Major Berchet, of the Fifth Infantry, and previous to taking position on the left, or immediately in front of the Cottage, made an independent parade down the line and over the grounds, playing the while. Major-General Shaler and staff arrived on the ground shortly after 3 P. M., soon after which the brigade was formed in line for review. The troops in line looked well; but we regretted having observed many instances of "squatters" and "grounders" along the line during the preliminaries of the formation and a general lack of steadiness. The reviewing party passed along the line at an exceedingly slow pace, to the great discomfort of the consolidated band members, many of whom became exhausted before

the inspection, ended the playing becoming toward the last almost inaudible. The passage in review was almost entirely spoiled by the leading regiment (Fifth) following the consolidated music as it turned out just after passing the reviewing party. To our surprise, the next regiment (Sixth) followed in the wake of the leading regiment; but the Eleventh, which followed, kept on, making the entire circuit of the field, and was followed by the remainder of the brigade. The brigade commander and staff made a handsome appearance in their new chapeaus, and saluted well; but the attempt to introduce a riderless horse as an appendage to the staff by a negro groom just as the head of the column passed was as outrageous as amusing.

The Fifth, Colonel Spencer, passed by in good style, looking solid and warlike, in glittering helmets. It paraded with unequalled ranks, like nearly all the battalions in column, and averaged fourteen files, ten commands. Colonel Charlie is not "up" in the saluting business, but he deserves great commendation for the exceeding confidence displayed throughout the entire military proceedings of the day, being always with his command, which is considerably more than can be said of his civilian predecessor in this line. The colors of the regiment omitted to salute at proper time.

The Sixth, Colonel Sterry, eight commands, ten files, which was slim for this command; the regiment nevertheless looked well.

The Eleventh, Colonel Vilmer, presented good company fronts, but failed to preserve correct distances. It paraded ten commands of fourteen files; and the non-commissioned staff erroneously saluted.

The Eighty-fourth, Lieutenant-Colonel Mitchell commanding, paraded in full dress (swallow-tail coats), and in general appearance looked the best in the brigade. It paraded ten commands of ten files. Many of its officers saluted at thirty and thirty-five paces, instead of six, as prescribed.

The Ninety-sixth, Colonel Stauff, paraded eight commands of ten files, with its colors placed in the fifth company. The regiment, as a whole, did not present an encouraging appearance.

The Third Cavalry, Colonel Budke, never looked better; the men were well mounted and equipped, and attracted unusual attention. It paraded over 250 strong, and as a cavalry command is a credit to the State.

None of the regiments took up the double time, nor were markers stationed to indicate the point of the "carry." The military exercises were over at an early hour; and the troops in proceeding home re-enacted a similar confusion to that witnessed at the start for the grounds—i. e., nearly all marching for the same route, and having to countermarch at last to obtain proper transportation to the ferry.

**FIFTH REGIMENT.**—The Fifth formed for review at half-past seven on the morning of September 11 in Hester street. The equalization was promptly effected by the sergeant-major. The Adjutant formed the regimental line, but omitted his duty of assuring the guides as they successively covered. In turning over the regiment to Colonel Spencer the adjutant brought it from "support" to "present," something which, we doubt not, would be new to General Upton. The same "present" seemed to serve as honors paid to the colors, as the color-bearers took their places without further ceremony. The adjutant wears a double-breasted coat, for wearing which, we presume, he will soon issue an order. He inadvertently reversed the usual methods of wearing the scabbard, having it trailing when on foot and hooked up when mounted. He should avoid the habit of addressing officers and non-commissioned officers without their titles, as "Otto," instead of "bandmaster" or "Mr. Otto," for this is neither Regular nor West Point.

**TWENTY-EIGHTH INFANTRY.**—By the reduction of the Twenty-eighth regiment to a battalion it suffered for a short time somewhat in the loss of numbers, but this reduction ultimately proved an incentive for the active men to again work for the interest of the command. This they have done, and in their efforts have been warmly seconded by Colonel Burger, Major Willis, Adjutant Pape, and a few other officers. It is now expected that the Twenty-eighth battalion will shortly be in a better condition than ever before. The battalion is receiving recruits every headquarters night; and last week Company H elected Henry Platte, one of the war veterans, captain, and Lieutenant Wm. Heerd, of the Forty-seventh, to command Company I.

**NINTH INFANTRY.**—The non-commissioned officers of this regiment are ordered to assemble at the armory in full fatigue uniform, September 16, for instruction by the adjutant. Roll call at 8 o'clock P. M. This command will assemble at the armory in full fatigue uniform, white belts and gloves, September 20, for instruction preparatory to the annual inspection. Roll call of companies at 7:45 o'clock P. M. In compliance with a resolution of the Board of Officers, passed at their regular meeting, September 2, the several companies of this regiment will hereafter hold their regular meetings on the fifth day of each month, excepting when the fifth shall fall on Saturday or Sunday, and then the meeting will be held on the Monday following. The several companies of this regiment are ordered to drill as follows, viz.: Companies B and C, Mondays, October 14, 21, 28, November 11, 18, 25, December 2, 9, 16, 23, and 30; Companies F and G, Tuesdays, October 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, November 12, 19, 26, December 3, 10, and 17; Companies I and K, Wednesdays, October 2, 9, 16, 23, 30, November 6, 13, 20, 27, December 4, 11, and

18; Companies A and D, Thursdays, October 3, 10, 17, 24, 31, November 7, 14, 21, 28, December 12, 19, and 26; Companies E and H, Fridays, October 4, 11, 18, 25, November 1, 8, 15, 22, 29, December 6, 13, 20, and 27. These drills will begin precisely at 8 o'clock P. M., and continue for two hours. The commissioned officers are ordered to be with their several companies hereafter in time to see that the roll call is made at the hour specified. Failure to comply with this provision will be considered as neglect of duty and so treated. The commandant hopes to make the coming drill season one of particular interest as well as of improvement, and he looks to each member of the regiment to assist and co-operate with him for the welfare of the command. A steady attendance at drills, combined with an earnest endeavor to recruit, cannot fail to show to our advantage at the end of the season.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—On September 3, after a brief and painful illness, Major William A. Reilly, late One Hundred and Fifteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, died at his residence, Philadelphia. On July 8 the wife of the deceased, the daughter of Captain Thomas W. Cartright, of this city, died; and now, in less than two brief months, the husband by whom she was so well beloved has been laid beside her in the Cemetery of Mount Moriah. Major Reilly was one of those gallant young spirits that responded promptly to the call of the Government in 1861, going out as a private in the Eighteenth regiment Pennsylvania militia for three months. He subsequently joined the One Hundred and Fifteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers as second lieutenant, served with the Army of the Potomac, and participated in all the principal battles in which that Army was engaged, including Gettysburg and the operations before Petersburg, being promoted to the majority of his regiment for gallant conduct. On the return of the regiment to Philadelphia, the deceased joined the "Washington Grays," and remained a member up to the time of his death. On the occasion of the funeral, the Grays evinced their high appreciation of their late comrade by the manner in which they paid the last sad honors to his memory, and the feeling of respect and esteem with which he was regarded by his intimate associates was fully shared by all who had an opportunity of knowing him.

**CONNECTICUT.**—*Encampment of the Fourth Infantry at South Norwalk.*—In the New York State Inspector-General's report for last year, that officer expresses the doubt whether the benefits of encampments in the National Guard are at all commensurate with the trouble and expense, and gives very good reasons for his remarks, deduced from his observation of the usual practices in the encampments of our State militia. We venture to say that if he had taken a trip to South Norwalk last week, any time from September 2 to 7, he would have found reason to conclude that encampments may be conducted, even under our lax militia laws, in a manner to prove of immense benefit to all concerned, and unmixed pleasure to all except those parties who find themselves in the care of the officer of the day for violating rules; and in regard to their cases one cannot expect to please all mankind.

The Fourth Connecticut has been organized for about a year under the State law of 1871, which is in many points similar to the New York Military Code, but reduces the State forces to four regiments of infantry and two sections of artillery. The different companies were assembled at Camp Jewell for the first time as a battalion, and came from all parts of the Congressional district, most of the company officers, we understand, being strangers to each other till they met at this camp, their companies being consolidated from various old organizations, principally the old Eighth Connecticut. Our representative found the men to be principally country lads, somewhat green and uncouth individually, but infused with a strong leaven of old soldiers, as is usually the case at present in our National Guards, though how long the advantage will last is problematical, from the many discouragements to effective militia service in most of our States. We found the regiment in a delightfully clean, level field, recently mown, and by the side of Norwalk creek, the tents arranged according to regulation, a strong guard around the whole, and the most perfect neatness and order reigning over the encampment. In most militia encampments there is so much disorder and drunkenness, so many men continually running the guard, and especially when near a populous village like Norwalk, so many men loafing about the streets, that the contrast in this case was perfectly amazing. We found the grand secret of this very soon on inquiry. Camp Jewell was run on "cold water principles," and these principles were rigidly enforced on all without regard to rank. The result was, perfect order, and what is most difficult of all to maintain in militia—discipline. We found the morning battalion drill (two hours by the watch) in active operation, and very creditably performed. The men are hard worked at Camp Jewell, having four hours' drill a day, besides dress parade; but, the weather being chilly, they are able to stand it, and the colonel seems determined to make the most of his week. When it is remembered that the regiment has never been together before for battalion drill, their performances last week were excellent. The afternoon battalion drill was closed by a movement which few regular troops could have excelled. The regiment, in open column of divisions went round the field, with two turns, at double time, and when they wheeled into line, still at double time, there was not a gap to be seen, and hardly any dressing was required. Although not one of those showy evolutions which win the applause of a multitude of civilians, such a movement, with such results, shows remarkable improvement in three days' drill (we saw them on Wednesday, 4th inst), and we feel confident that the week's work will show equal improvement all through, from the firm basis already established. The manual of arms at dress parade was very good, not so perfect as that of our Seventh no doubt, but with the same advantages of frequent battalion drills at the same rate of improvement the Connecticut boys would run our best "cracks" very hard.

But the grand feature of Camp Jewell, which would strike a military observer after seeing one of those camps which caused our Inspector-General's despair, was the real discipline exhibited. While many of the New York National Guard regiments might equal and excel the Fourth Connecticut in point of mechanical perfection of drill, there is



scarcely one—we speak advisedly—that can come within hailing distance of it in point of discipline at the present time. The salute on all occasions is observed by all ranks at Camp Jewell; soldiers coming to an officer's tent on duty, after saluting, remove their caps and state their business, standing at attention; the officers keep aloof from the privates, and when they are addressed in the open air, invariably receive and return the salute; officers addressing their superiors are equally punctilious; in one company (K) the first sergeant, sitting at his tent door, reading a paper, observed his colonel coming round the corner near him, and instantly laid down the paper, rose and saluted as politely as a "regular" of three enlistments; everywhere respect was paid and politeness returned. Those who sneer at such a practice as "putting on Regular Army airs" might have witnessed the moral result of it in Camp Jewell in real discipline, the best, after that of the Regular Army or the old Volunteer service at the close of the war, that we have yet seen in the United States. In all cases where the strict etiquette of the service was violated by privates, it was evidently done in innocence, not carelessness; and this reminds us to give a hint to company commanders of the Fourth on a little matter in saluting, in which the greener members of their commands need instruction. Some of the men, we noticed, in the company streets, saluted their officers while sitting down. This is improper. The regulations prescribe that the soldier shall drop his occupation and rise, when saluting an officer, but having done it, he need not repeat the salute while the officer remains near, except when addressing or being addressed. A salute, sitting down, is only proper from a superior to an inferior, in answering the other's salute. This matter properly attended to, the etiquette of the Fourth will be greatly improved; and if the officers further impress upon their men that working parties, when on duty round the tents of officers, especially field officers, should be silent, or only converse on their necessary work in low tones, the regulars themselves could do no better than this regiment of green country boys serving voluntarily. The next encampment we feel confident that such will be the case in the Fourth. One little matter showed how quick they were to correct faults. On the arrival of the morning train we noticed some dozen or more men in uniform lounging at the depot, the men off guard with passes, as it turned out. They were perfectly quiet and orderly, but such a sight is not suggestive of good discipline to civilians. Mentioning the matter to the colonel, he seemed to be much annoyed at it. On our return, in the evening train, not a solitary soul in uniform was to be seen in town, and the camp might have been in Arizona for ocular evidence of its existence. The cold water rule seems to have been rigidly observed, and the consequence was that the only prisoners in the guard-house were citizens, rowdy boys caught running the guard to make mischief. Two of these were tied up, spread-eagle fashion, to the fence for several hours, and when they were let down, they made some very tall running toward Norwalk. One three card monte man, we believe, was also "jugged," and not a soldier needed to be punished.

**RHODE ISLAND.**—The "United Train," Colonel Allen, on Wednesday of last week paraded at Providence for target practice, a "shore" dinner at Reed's Palace, and to accept the proffered hospitality of General T. W. Chace at his villa, East Greenwich. The U. T. A. s. paraded some fifty strong, headed by the famous American band. The grounds at Reed's Palace presented a lively appearance. The forenoon was passed in drill and the trial of marksmanship. The target shooting created considerable interest, and much sport was caused by tricking Colonel Allen, Lieutenant Clark, and Assistant Commissary Shaw with blank cartridges. The efficiency of the U. T. A. s. as marksmen was, however, exhibited by a well riddled target, the first and second of the best shots honoring the aim of Private Henry H. Horton, his first shot penetrating the centre circle. The badge awarded Private Horton is a fine piece of workmanship from the hands of C. G. Cahoon. It is of gold, of the regular company badge pattern, with the addition of an arch from which is suspended a target. The arch is inscribed in enamel as follows: "Sep. 4. Best shot. 1872." At 12 o'clock a first class shore dinner was served, soon after which the U. T. A. s. indulged in dress parade, and were reviewed by General Chace, in the presence of a large number of military officials, who highly praised the evolutions. The review closed the day at the Palace, and upon invitation of General Chace, the U. T. A. s. marched to the General's beautifully situated home in East Greenwich, the townspeople being called out in large numbers. A fine collation occupied another hour, and then the company resumed the out-door pleasures. About 8 o'clock the U. T. A. s. were drawn up in line on the lawn in front of the house, and Colonel Allen tendered thanks in behalf of his command to General Chace for the day's entertainment enjoyed by his hospitality. The General very happily expressed his satisfaction at being able to contribute to the enjoyment of his old comrades of the Artillery, when three rousing cheers were given for the host, and amid a fine display of fireworks and music the command started for home. Among the well known friends of U. T. A. s. who participated in the excursion were General Nelson Viall, Colonel A. C. Eddy, Colonel John M. Studley, Dr. G. S. Burton, during the war medical director of the Coast division of the Department of the South; the veteran commander of the Old Guard, William Jackson, and others.

**First Light Infantry.**—This command, Colonel Dennis, comprising Companies A, B, C, and D, numbering nearly 150 muskets, went into camp at grounds selected a short distance north of Rocky Point, September 3. "Camp Prescott" was situated on a gentle rise of ground, affording a fine view of the bay for a long distance up and down, with Annawanscot, Noyat, Warren and Bristol, Fall River, Portsmouth, and Hope and Prudence Islands in sight, making a beautiful background to the bay view. The quarters were comfortable, and the men did not suffer at all on that account. Good wall tents, nearly or quite new, with excelsior mattresses to sleep on, and plenty of blankets. The officers' quarters were fitted up with camp bedssteads, and looked very inviting to a tired stroller thereabouts. The dining tent was fitted with four long tables, with ample room to seat all the regiment at one time. At 5 o'clock a dress parade was held, at which orders were read, naming the camp "Camp Prescott," in honor of Lieutenant H. A. Prescott, who fell at the battle of Bull Run. After dress parade there was not much to do except for those on detail, but stories were told, pipes smoked, jokes passed, songs sung, tents visited, and, as a general thing, the time was enjoyed. The days were spent in the routine of camp life, as laid down in General Orders, and the infantry boys were fast made into soldiers, and seemed to like it. The camp was excellently laid out. At the rear of the camp ground was headquarters, consisting of a row of five wall tents, facing the whole camp. The centre tent was occupied by the colonel and his right hand man, the adjutant, while the two on either side sheltered the

field and staff officers of the regiment. In front of the colonel's tent is a flagstaff thirty feet high, from which floats the Stars and Stripes. A wide street separated headquarters from the company officers' tents, of which there were four, one for each company, facing in the same direction as the headquarters tents. On the color line in front of the camp was a flagstaff forty feet high, where the United States colors float from sunrise to sunset. In front of this was an excellent parade ground, of ample proportions, and in the centre of the extreme front was the guard-house. The kitchen and dining-tent were put in the rear left-hand corner of the ground, while tents for various purposes were pitched in out-of-the-way places. As a whole, the camp presented a pleasing appearance.

**VARIOUS ITEMS.**—Company orders, issued under the direction of Captain James M. Brady, commanding Company C, Twelfth regiment, announce the commencement of drills on Monday evenings, beginning last week. The company will also be inspected by the commandant on Monday evening, September 16, and on the first Monday of every month thereafter. At these inspections any deficiency or uncleanness of uniform or equipment will be punished in strict accordance with the by-laws. The non-commissioned officers are ordered to report to the commandant at the company quarters in citizen's dress, for theoretical instruction on Friday evening, September 13, at 8 o'clock, and on each alternate Friday evening, until further orders. We regret to have occasion to find fault with so good an officer as Captain Brady, but we feel called upon to criticize the arrangement of these orders as regards the style of type and manner of signature. Fancy head line, script, or "Italian hair line" type may be suitable for business purposes, but when called into military use is indicative of exceedingly bad taste. Regarding the signature, etc., we call the captain's attention to page 81, paragraph 461, General Regulations. This last is a very common error in the National Guard, and we see no just reason for its continuance. We, however, presume that in the instance of the orders just commented upon the printer is somewhat to blame, although the commanding officer should have superintended the proof and issue. We trust, nevertheless, Company C, by reason of these remarks, will not be deterred from sending its orders to the JOURNAL hereafter, as has been frequently the case with other organizations. Colonel Henry Street, assistant adjutant-general First division Louisiana State militia, is at present in New York on a military observation tour. Colonel Street is a former member of the Brooklyn Thirtieth, but after service in the war established his residence South, and has almost ever since been closely associated with its military, as far as the State of Louisiana is concerned. Being a graduate of the "old Thirtieth" his opinion on military matters South has great weight, as very naturally it should. The First is quiet after the excitement of the field election, and we trust will prosper under the new regime. The drill season was formally opened on Tuesday evening by Company C, Captain Conover, by a social hop, in which the quadrille was introduced. We hear nothing of the proposed encampment of the Third Infantry in Westchester county. Has it been abandoned? The Fifth on Wednesday fairly dazzled Brooklyn with its war-like helmets, plumes, and gayly equipped colonel and staff. The regiment is in good condition, and is happy in the possession of a wealthy commander, of "legal lore." The Sixth will soon fill the vacancy in its field either by promotion or from outside source; the latter, it is thought. Colonel Sterry's "1812 pioneer corps" has not yet been organized. The Seventh has at last awakened to rifle practice. Companies A and I, we understand, have applied to the Twenty-second regiment for the use of Clifton Range. Capt. John C. Freemont Deeken is now turning out pickelhauben for the Thirty-second like "never was." Although the Twenty-eighth and Thirty-second occupy the same armory in Williamsburgh, it was contemplated by some of the Twenty-eighth to visit the Thirty-second on the top floor, thereby introducing the United States fashion of making visits, etc., by military organizations. It would not be very expensive, and at the same time cause as much unpleasantness as it would to go to Hoboken or any other place. Nothing like living up to the fashion. Captain Petry's Company D, Thirty-second regiment, will parade in full-dress uniform in the latter part of this month. Lieutenant Williams, of the Twenty-eighth, was interred on Tuesday last with military honors. The Thirty-second regiment is erecting a shoot-gallery on the ground floor of its armory. At an election in Company I, Thirtieth Infantry, on Wednesday evening, 11th instant, Noah L. Cashew was unanimously chosen captain. Captain Cashew was a member of the Thirtieth before the war. He enlisted in the Volunteer service, and, for meritorious conduct in the field, was promoted through the

several grades to the rank of captain. He is a capable officer and a courteous gentleman, and will doubtless prove a valuable acquisition to Company I. Lieutenant-Colonel Briggs, of the Thirtieth, has returned from a four-weeks' leave of absence. Mr. J. C. Eadie, a popular resident of Brooklyn, E. D., is mentioned as the "coming captain" of the Forty-seventh's new company, when organized. The Second Connecticut will arrive in New York next Thursday. The Seventh will escort the regiment on its arrival and departure, and we learn the Twenty-second, Seventy-first, and Brooklyn Thirtieth will also help "use up" the visitors. The Seventy-first on Wednesday evening on receiving official telegraphic instruction from General Headquarters that the resignation of Colonel Rockafellar was accepted, promoted Lieutenant-Colonel Richard Vose to the vacancy, and Major Henry C. Lockwood, lieutenant-colonel. The filling of the vacancy made by the promotion of this latter officer is still pending. The Twenty-second has sent a delegation to compete at the Ontario, Canada, rifle meeting which takes place September 16. The "teams" comprise Captain Clan Randall, Sergeant Faltout, and Privates Carmichael and Brill, of Company F. The Twenty-second continue to practice by company at Clifton, two companies preceding there during the past week, and two will indulge in the same exercise next week. We learn that the Seventy-first has applied to use the Clifton range. Battery A, Second division, went on its annual target excursion at East New York on Tuesday. The firing took place on the shores of Canarsie bay at a target five hundred and fifty yards distant with a field piece. Each member had two shots at the target. The target was hit twenty-one times, and four of the members put two balls each into it.

**WINGATE'S MANUAL.**—We were disappointed in issuing this manual last week, as we intended, the binders failing to keep their promise to us. They are again promised for Friday of this week, and we expect to have them on sale by Saturday.

#### CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS STATE OF NEW YORK,  
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Sept. 2, 1872.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard State of New York during the month of August 1872:

First Brigade—Major William G. Wilson, judge-advocate, with rank from July 19, vice G. R. Schieffelin, resigned.  
Fifth Brigade—Major Geo. Kinkel, inspector, with rank from June 25, vice W. H. Coughlin, resigned.  
Twenty-fourth Brigade—Timothy Sullivan, brigadier-general, with rank from July 29, vice J. A. Green, deceased.  
Separate Troop of Cavalry, Sixth Division—Henry Wente, second lieutenant, with rank from July 18, vice R. Dalton, deceased.  
Battery of Artillery, Twenty-fourth Brigade—Frederick Mehlhik, second lieutenant, with rank from April 12, 1871, vice G. Lederman, resigned.  
Battery of Artillery, Twenty-eighth Brigade—Barnum R. Williams, first lieutenant, with rank from July 13, vice C. W. Hausner, failed to qualify; Oscar S. Jennings, second lieutenant, with rank from May 10, 1871, original.  
Sixth Infantry—Frederick Eckerman, first lieutenant, with rank from June 28, vice J. C. Hang, resigned; Michael E. Goodhart, second lieutenant, with rank from June 28, vice F. G. Kleist, resigned.  
Seventh Infantry—Sam. B. Werd, assistant surgeon, with rank from June 1, vice W. Parker, Jr., resigned; Dudley S. Steele, second lieutenant, with rank from June 21, vice Geo. G. Meacham, resigned.  
Ninth Infantry—John C. C. Tallman, captain, with rank from July 22, vice G. A. Fuller, resigned.  
Fifteenth Battalion of Infantry—John B. Meyenberg, lieutenant-colonel, with rank from July 30, original.  
Twenty-third Infantry—Fuller Walker, assistant surgeon, with rank from May 8, vice J. C. Goodridge, promoted.  
Twenty-fifth Infantry—John Powers, first lieutenant, with rank from March 7, vice J. O'Hare, resigned.  
Twenty-eighth Battalion of Infantry—Frederick Fieseler, first lieutenant, with rank from July 22, vice H. Steinhauser, promoted; Francis F. Miller, second lieutenant, with rank from July 22, vice F. Schnepf, resigned.  
Thirty-second Infantry—John Kissel, captain, with rank from July 27, vice N. Laul, resigned.  
Forty-fourth Infantry—Abram P. Haver, first lieutenant, with rank from December 1, 1870, vice A. Howert, resigned; Charles H. Payne, second lieutenant, with rank from December 18, 1870, vice A. P. Haver, promoted.  
Fifty-first Infantry—Gregory Doyle, surgeon, with rank from June 1, vice H. D. Didama, retired with former colonel; Frank H. Butler, assistant surgeon, with rank from June 1, vice Charles W. Green, resigned; Asa C. Jones, captain, with rank from July 5, vice W. H. Hamilton, resigned; John Muldoon, captain, with rank from July 17, vice J. Kearney, deceased; Michael Dolph, first lieutenant, with rank from July 17, vice J. Muldoon, promoted; Patrick Comerfort, second lieutenant, with rank from July 17, vice M. Dolph, promoted; Daniel Geer, first lieutenant, with rank from August 8, vice M. Moore, failed to qualify.  
Fifty-fourth Infantry—William Stiefel, first lieutenant, with rank from July 8, vice H. L. Dodds, promoted; George A. Begy, major, with rank from August 13, vice F. C. Schoen, deceased.  
One Hundred and Third Infantry—William A. Wilcox, second lieutenant, with rank from August 20, vice A. J. Baldwin, removed from district.

#### WINGATE'S MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE.

The Publishers are happy to announce that they now have ready, after many delays incident to the necessity of securing entire completeness and accuracy for so important a work, the first edition of

## MANUAL FOR RIFLE PRACTICE,

INCLUDING

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO INSTRUCTION IN THE USE AND CARE OF THE  
MODERN BREECH-LOADER.

BY GEO. W. WINGATE.

WITH NUMEROUS DIAGRAMS AND ILLUSTRATIONS.

The volume has been compiled, at the request of the National Rifle Association, by Captain WINGATE, from the best English, French and German systems, with the special view of adaption to the wants of the National Guard. The intention, therefore, has been to divest the matter of all unnecessary technicalities, and not only afford a Manual for "aiming drill," but to point out such details for the regulation of target practice, as the author's experience as an officer in the National Guard organization has induced him to consider most advantageous, under the peculiar circumstances in which its members are situated.

An important feature of the Manual is that it contains, in addition to the full rules for Rifle Practice, a Complete Guide to Instruction in the Use and Care of the Modern Breech-Loader, prepared with special reference to the National Guard of the country, and making it indispensable to every organization.

Copies may be obtained of D. Van Nostrand 23 Murray St., Schuyler, Hartley & Graham, 19 Maiden Lane, E. Remington & Sons, 281 Broadway, Tomes, Melvain & Co., 6 Maiden Lane, Shannon, Miller & Crane, 46 Maiden Lane, Baker & McKenney 141 Grand St., or of A. Brentano, Union Square, or of the publishers. The price of the work is \$1.50, for which price it will be sent by mail, prepaid. For the purpose of placing it within the reach of companies and regiments a discount of twenty per cent. from this price will be made on ten copies and thirty-three and a third per cent. on twenty-five copies.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL OFFICE,

No. 39 PARK ROW, NEW YORK.



## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THIS year's military manoeuvres in Italy will take place in the vicinity of the Ticino, and part of the operations will be a passage of the river by pontoons. The King will be at Arona in order to witness them.

THE Prince of Wales recently presided at the ceremonial attending the completion of the Portland Breakwater and Harbor, of which breakwater his father, Prince Albert, laid the foundation stone twenty-four years since.

THE German Government has taken measures to improve the harbors of Hamburg, Bremen, and Lubeck, so that vessels of the largest class will be enabled to enter and depart, without delay from inadequate depth of water.

ADVICES from China received at San Francisco September 1, say that the Chinese are strongly fortifying the mouth of the Peiho with batteries and rifle-pits. The King of Cambodia, with a splendid retinue, is at Hong Kong, en route to Peking. The Imperialists have captured Kweichow, the stronghold of the Mohammedan rebels.

THE improvement in the discipline of the French army is reported to be very marked. Soldiers are required to be in quarters by half-past eight at night, and consequently there is much less of that lounging about cafes, which was formerly so striking a feature in French military life. Officers are now saluted by their men much more generally than of old.

THE works undertaken for deepening the Suez canal were completely finished in May, 1871, and since that month the council has only had to provide for the maintenance of the canal. The quantity of stuff dredged out of the canal since May, 1871, in order to maintain it at its prescribed depth is returned at 312,148 cubic metres. No great amount of dredging is expected to be required during the remainder of this year.

ACCORDING to the *Independence Belge*, the formidable fortifications which the Germans are erecting in the conquered provinces are being pushed forward with a "feverish activity." Many officers of Count Moltke's staff who took part in the late war are now occupied with strategic inquiries on the spot, under, of course, the direction of the great strategist himself. The new works at Metz and Strasbourg, which will be very considerable, are being rapidly proceeded with. Already a line of detached forts planted a long way from the fortified enceinte of Strasbourg has been begun.

THE general inspection of the German army has now commenced, and from various parts of the country reports have come in of what is being done. The Prince Royal of Saxony will inspect the First, Fifth, and Sixth corps d'Armee. At Stuttgart the Prince Imperial of Germany was expected on a similar duty, and was to inspect the garrison of that town on the 24th ultimo, and other garrisons immediately afterwards. But this visit to the Army of Wurtemberg is regarded as more than a matter of military business. That army has not been altogether reorganized on the Prussian system. In spite of the victories of 1870 many of the officers refused after the war to continue serving in a force which was expected to become a mere division of the Prussian army, in which they believed promotion would be given preferentially to Prussian officers. There have therefore been very many vacancies which have been filled by Prussians. So much is this the case that at this moment in all the Wurtemberg cavalry there are not perhaps five officers who are not strangers to the country. There are still numerous vacancies in the infantry. It is believed under these circumstances that the visit of the Crown Prince is designed even more to soothe the existing dissatisfaction of the troops on account of the loss of native officers by an act of Royal courtesy than to inspect the army.

WRITING from Torbay—a place in Devonshire, England, rendered famous in history by the landing of William of Orange—and reporting upon the course of the British Fleet, a correspondent of the *London Times* says: If the ghosts of any of the great admirals who have flown their flags in Plymouth Harbor and won victories with 18 and 32-pounders visited the *Sultan's* battery, I wonder what they thought of the eight 400-pounders, and of the winches and compressors and other machinery by which the mighty weapons were run out and in and turned here and there as easily as ever the carronades of a frigate were handled. With swords buckled on, the lieutenants at their posts directed the firing. The huge iron doors were drawn to, enclosing the battery on every side in armor-plates. The captain of the gun stood upon his platform laying his piece, and directing by the movement of his hand the working of the levers and winches. The gigantic bolt was swayed in chains to the muzzle, the rammers were used, the guns laid on, now to the funnel of the *Black Prince*, and now to the Breakwater Fort, were fired, and when the pantomime of the imaginary three rounds had been gone through, the bugle sounded, telling us that the Admiral's orders had been accomplished, and it only remained to undo all that had been done. In half an hour or so masts and yards had been sent aloft again, and the ships looked as trim as ever. The Breakwater Fort, a cyclopean and impregnable structure of granite and iron, would have had a share in the fire of cannon balls had its twenty-five ton guns been mounted, and had all this play been earnest. As for the "ramming," the preparation for it is good practice in many ways, but what it would be in actual war no one knows. With wooden ships to destroy all might go well enough; but in battle iron-clads would fight iron-clads, and it is much to be doubted whether they dare hit one of their own size and sort. He would indeed be a courageous, not to say a desperate man, who would run the *Sultan* full tilt against the *Hercules*. It would be a shock as of two worlds, and that both vessels would not explode their boilers, start plates, ribs, masts, watertight compartment, and everything else, and go to the bottom together in a few minutes, is more than the most sanguine of naval architects would venture to say. "Prepare to ram" is an order with a very decisive air about it, but whether these beaks of

steel and iron are worth much in actual warfare, except in a very strong ship against a very weak one, is another matter, and one about which most people who think over it have their doubts.

THE *Hamburg Correspondent* newspaper says that while the war of 1870 surprised Germany in an almost entirely unprepared state as regards the defence of her coasts, the works which have been commenced have been so effectually carried out that already the mouths of the Elbe, Weser, and Jahde may be regarded as thoroughly protected against any attack from the sea. An attack from the land is regarded by military men as impossible. The network of coast railways have been laid down in accordance with the strategical plans, and only two branch lines—that from Lehe to Stade and that from Stade to Cuxhaven—are required to complete it. The other defensive works will be finished in two years at most, and may be got ready even by next year if necessary. But it seems that the German Government is not satisfied with erecting such works at the mouths of the above rivers; it also wishes to take up an offensive position in the North Sea, by enlarging the fortification on the Islands of Wangerooge and Neuwerk. "When this is done," proceeds the *Correspondent*, "Germany will be able to prevent even the greatest naval power from operating in the North Sea except with forces quite out of proportion to the occasion, as a fleet sent against the German coast would at any given moment be threatened with an unexpected attack in flank from the German navy, which would be concentrated in the practically impregnable port of Wilhelmshaven. A similar, or rather more formidable naval position would be created in the Baltic by the completion of the harbor works in the island of Rugen and at Alsen, while the formation of the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic, which will connect these two positions, would create a complete system of naval defence for Germany such as is not possessed by any other European State. . . . The completion of these harbor and defence works would cost at least sixty millions, and indeed there is no occasion to begin the new harbors in the Baltic just yet. But the formation of the canal between the North Sea and the Baltic has already been delayed for seven years, which is the more inexplicable that there are scarcely any engineering difficulties connected with the work, and that the cost, which is estimated at about forty millions, cannot in the present financial position of Germany be worth considering in view of the immense advantages which the canal would secure both to the German navy and to the interests of the German trade."

MR. GOMEZ, an engineer and inventor of a peculiar fuse, believing that he could blow up the mines in the tunnel at Hallett's Point far more effectively than would be possible by the ordinary processes, entered into correspondence with General Newton, who is in charge of the Hell Gate works, and that gentleman expressed a willingness to consider the subject if Mr. Gomez by actual experiment could demonstrate the feasibility of his plan. Mr. Gomez then made application to General Johnson, chief of ordnance of New York State, who has charge of the arsenal building on Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, for permission to conduct his experiment there, and this was very cheerfully accorded. At the hour fixed, the *New York Times* reports, Mr. Gomez made his appearance with his fuse, and the party—including the representatives of the press, General Abbott, of the Torpedo Corps, Colonel the Trainor, General Johnson's assistant, and some other military men—repaired to the upper hall, which is 200 feet long by 100 feet broad. Mr. Gomez made his preparations, which were exceedingly simple. One end of the fuse rested on a plain deal table, and the other stretched out in the middle of the hall for a hundred feet. There it was zigzagged, and in the angle a quarter of a pound of powder was packed to represent a mine, the fuse running through the centre, and zigzagging for about twenty feet in the opposite direction. Here was another four ounces of powder, the fuse running straight through, as before. Then the fuse was taken off at another angle, and so on until six mines were represented. Mr. Gomez claimed that his fuse being continuous would run through the mines so fast that it would explode the sixth almost as soon as the first. It may be explained that in ordinary fuses the explosion of the first mine would terminate the whole thing, because the fuse itself would be blown to atoms by the explosion of the mine. But Mr. Gomez explained that his was not a burning fuse; it was a detonator, and in the 160 feet traversed it would make no less than 5,000 detonations. Not satisfied with the six mines, he attached another fuse to the first one, and passed the other end down a small brass cannon, desiring those who were present to keep their eyes on this and on the last mine, and see if they were not nearly simultaneous. Mr. Gomez then attached a little piece of slow-match to the end of the fuse and fired it. There were a few seconds of anxious waiting, and then there was a tremendous explosion from the cannon, and from all the mines so nearly at the same time that it would require astronomical instruments to distinguish between them. The room was filled for a few minutes with the white fumes of the gunpowder, and then every one ran up to look at the debris. The paper which had contained the gunpowder was on fire; but the paper wrapping of the fuse, which had previously been about one quarter of an inch broad, was now opened out as cleanly as if by hand, and showed plainly that it had been folded four times. Other parts of the fuse were torn to pieces, but there was none set on fire. The experiment was considered by General Abbott a complete success, and the inventor expressed some chagrin that General Newton was not present.

FROM Japan the report comes that the Japanese trouble with Corea is rapidly becoming critical, and China has declared that in the event of a war she will side with Corea. The Japanese government is without a policy, but, with energy and a liberal credit abroad, she could cause Corea to regret her insulting letter to the Mikado. Foreigners are eager to aid Japan, and upon the return of the Mikado with his fleet of eight

vessels from the tour of inspection of the southern provinces, some definite action will be taken relative to Corea. Meanwhile, it is added, America and France will have an opportunity of offering their moral support to their young brother. Prince of Tosa, of the League of Chosin, Satsuma and Tosa, who broke down the Tycoonate, died lately. Since the war Chosin died, leaving Satsuma the only survivor.

The following is given in a Japanese paper as the text of the reply made by the Coreans to the Japanese demands: "We have received your letter, and have given it very deep consideration, comparing your despatch with other despatches. It is a long time since there has been any intercourse between our two countries. Your despatch demands payment of tribute. We will show how this affair stands. Taico Sama, without provocation or cause of any kind, invaded Corea, and made Corea sign a document agreeing to pay tribute. In those days Corea was unprepared for war, and had not even been informed of the intention of Japan. But it is very different now. The invasion by Taico was a crime committed against Corea by Japan, which is not yet punished. Your demand is so unreasonable that instead of Corea paying you tribute, it is for you to return the money paid by Corea. In your despatch you have made many insinuations of your having adopted foreign customs; we can assure you that Japan is Japan, Corea is Corea—but Corea has its own customs. Some years back we had a difference with a country called France, which is, among barbarians, considered to be very powerful and very large, while Corea is very small; but we defeated that great country. We assembled all our warriors, every one of whom was ready to die. According to our old treaty of friendship, whenever either is attacked by barbarians the other is to help. To show our honesty, when the barbarians went to your country we immediately wrote to you that we had made every preparation to help you. During the French attack on Corea we day and night expected that you would come with your forces to our aid, but, not having received your assistance, we wrote and informed you of our distress, informing you of our position and asking for immediate help. You have neither sent us aid nor any answer to our despatch. From that day our treaty of friendship was at an end. We no longer consider each other friends, but enemies. The tone of your despatch is so friendly that we look upon it as treachery; and after having been so friendly with Japan and being repaid by treachery, we never can be friendly again. Not only have you broken the treaty, we have above described, but you have also broken another very chief point of treaty in adopting the manners and customs of the Western barbarians. Our information is that you have adopted French drill; and whenever you want money you go to England; and if you wish to tax your own people or impose duties you take advice from Americans. But you have never consulted us, as agreed in our old treaty. You think the Western barbarians are great people. We, Coreans, are a very small country, but yet we have the courage to put in writing to you that Western barbarians are beasts. The above we intend as a direct insult to you and your allies—the barbarians. We desire that you should join them and bring your great ships and your army here. Fusan-kai is the nearest part of Corea to Japan. To make your attack as inexpensive as possible to you and your friends, we will send and clear Fusan-kai for a battlefield and will appoint the battle. It is useless to go into any correspondence, because the wrong you have done to us is so great that your apologies will not avail. The only alternative is a bloody war—a war that will cost Japan all its warriors; and then we will bring you to terms. This is our intention. You must not attempt to write us again; and the above is a notice to you to make all preparation, for either Japan must invade Corea or Corea must invade Japan. KAKURIN."

FACTS FOR THE LADIES.—Mrs. M. L. Thomas, Middletown, N. Y., has used in dress-making nearly every machine invented, and finds Wheeler & Wilson's Lock-Stitch the only one fit for women's use, for ease of operation, simplicity of make, and beauty of work. See the new Improvements and Woods' Lock-Stitch Ripper.

## LETTERS IN THE NEW YORK POST-OFFICE.

The following is a list of letters remaining in the New York Post-office on the dates given. These letters are retained in the New York Office for one month from date, after which they are sent to the Dead-Letter Office, Washington:

SEPTEMBER 6.	
Bell, J. B., Captain.	Kelly, G. F., Captain.
Cavalier, Captain.	Lake, T. H., Captain.
Griffin, S. B., Colonel.	Myers, B., Colonel.
Halpin, B. C., Captain.	McVety, J., Captain.
	Wadleigh, Colonel.
SEPTEMBER 10.	
Bayne, A. C., Captain.	Lumbard, Captain.
Burnes, J., Captain.	Morse, A., Colonel.
Budd, W., Captain.	Setover, A. A., Major.
Camp, Frank, Colonel.	Simonsen, R., Captain.

Letters have been received at this office for the following persons: Captain G. R. Vernon, late U. S. Army; General E. M. Lee; Captain John McCary, late quartermaster U. S. Volunteers; General Don Carlos Buele; Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Sinclair, late U. S. Army; John W. McClure, captain and assistant quartermaster.

## MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of fifty cents each.]

MARTIN-SKIFT.—On Tuesday, the 3d inst., in Trinity church, Geneva, by Rev. Dr. Perry, Lieutenant JOHN W. MARTIN, U. S. Army, to ANNE ELIZABETH, only daughter of Commodore Seiff, U. S. Navy.

CORTELYOU-CROCHERON.—At the residence of the bride's parents, on Wednesday, September 4, by the Rev. Mr. Lennert, Captain D. H. CORTELYOU, U. S. Army, to MARY L., daughter of Joseph Crocheron, of Springville, Staten Island. (No cards.)

## DIED.

BUCHANAN.—At Fort Concho, Texas, at 12 o'clock, midnight August 24, 1872, of acute dysentery, JENNIE REA, only daughter of Dr. W. F. Buchanan, U. S. A., and Mary S. Buchanan, aged 3 years and 15 days.

GARDNER.—On Monday evening, September 9, 1872, at the residence of his father, 1334 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., Lieutenant WILLIAM F. GARDNER, Twenty-fourth U. S. Infantry, in the 32d year of his age.